EEKLY JOURNAL. NTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING street, between Third and Fourth.

O B PERSTICE! Editors.

AGENTS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1864.

in the lower branch of the Legislature ostitute for the report of the Federa alred. That this State need make no fur the known to the world; and she will prove recreant by taking any step ird, but will ge forward with all her so of men, money, and credit to the of our gallant armice in the field until ellion to subdued, treason disarmed, he will through the prepared made she will, through the peaceful mile ibed by the fundamental laws of the becond resolution of the Report of the on, with the exception of the implica hat Kentucky will not make a consuituand leg mate effort to correct errors ed, which indeed signifies neither nor less than that Kentucky will assist etuating the power of the Republican the national election in November n from the adoption of the above-quotes tion alone, whatever the intention of its or may be. The report as a whole excludes conclusion by reaffirming the true d by the Legislature and by the people it nces that Kentneky stance now where as ever wood, upon the rock of the Upiou ists of the South and revolutionists of the North. Its adop will be in truth no "step back wand." complete reversal of the position of Ken-, so far as the action of unfaithful reprence that Kent cky no longer stands ed to the revolutionists of the North. to the height of their wild and deseer, and at the very moment when

scholes a la wful topportunity to rescue the nment from their hands, lays her starned bend in the dust at their feet. Such relative significance of the report and develope this significance. The relative quences are not obscure. Nor are they ty as well as the honor of the Common .th. Accuredly they challenge the gravest deration of the Legislature. A ready assume to constitute the majority of loval people, arriving at this extraordiagrumpti n by repudiating as seditions z og se disloyal every cruzen who ves at Let the Legislature adopt the itute in question or fail to reaffirm the rated finesples of Kentucky, and this so far e uc toned as to draw down conse icea the most disastrous and degrading the Con mous each h. We need not particthree consequences. Every intellit and unprejudiced citizen wid at once The first would be the drization of negro-recruiting in Ken In deservace to Governor Bramlette's our a balf of the rights and interests and tranlity of the State. His arm, instead of bethe racions par isans in Kentneky, now or gaige, that the Administration should inere with military force to prevent their ltb the Vemend by the Adminis ration, ou e accumption countenanced by the Log slathat these parasons constitute exclusively I vote of Reatucky would thus be cas or he Republican candidate at the point of he tuyonet The next grave consequence ould be the convening of a so-called soverignty ontwer ion in Kentucky to declare the every in the S are under the plea of selfion,-a convention such as those hich have been called for the same purpose der the oame plea in Tennessee and Arkan-

flushed wi'b guilty triumph, inflamed by natgral appreher stons for the future, and sustained the possession of their abettors, would make haste to overthrow the constitution of the property but the liberty and the lives of their political adversaries. Having trampled moon the civil freedom of the State, they cowardlike would stab it to the heart, lest, like Banquo, it should "rise again" with "twenty mortal murders" on its crown, and "push" them from their "stools." Should the radical candidate for the Presidency triumph in the ties of this particular result in Kentucky be increased indefinitely, but the military tyranmy of a faction of the people over the body of The handful of abolitionists amongst us would be masters, and the people would be es. Kentucky would thus be virtually

as and Louisiana, and such as were called

helr reparation from the Union. On the

out much regard to its fasne in the Union at

arge, the r dical partisans in Kentucky,

nerally is the revolting States to declare

ad through Mr Lincoln's machine of renetraction, coming out as much more wretched and mangled than the most desc-And yet with all these facts to convince late and degraded of the revolting States as their "alien and domestic enemies" of the she was more free and loyal and prosperons suffering and privations endured, their Reprethe pricets of abolition seized and sentatives, for the purpose evidently of atand her for the process. Of course this umpting to deceive, pass an act prohibiting ee of subjugation could not be reached ortation and cale of commodities which ithout internal conventions from which the they have not, and in sections of country bellion would inevitably profit both morally where they have no control and in which their d physically. Nay, this condition of things | laws and regulations amount to nothing!

in itself would be a most powerful anxiliary to Kentneky, as she exists under the Constitution, be wiped out of existence, and a new State, bearing her name but false to her princip ee, to her character, and to her down-tredien people, be constructed nuder the dictation of the central authority, but at every stage of this revolutionary procedure and at the final stage most of all would the retaining point, and the resolutions save it; as for the stimulated and reinforced. Such are the deadly consequences which lie infolded in the acoption of what may seem to its author a very harmless resolution. Alast the action proposed is too trn'y franght with rnin and dispor to Kentneky and with natold calami-

einciples of Kentneky, by the adoption of the epert of the Feder I Committee, will strengthon the hands of Governor Bramlette in his udicions efforts to uphold the rights and interests of the people, will shield the Union party of the State from the bayonet in the eidential election of November, will erre to beat back the mounting waves of revolution, protecting the peace and sale y and honor of the Comnonwealth in the future as in the past, and, finally, will adm mis the rebels that they have as little to hope from the recreancy of Kentucky in the direction of abolitionism as the direction of secessionism itself, thereby ntting an end to the sole encouragement they low extract from our borders. Kentucky by respecting herself will command the respect of the Administration. By abasing herself she will be made presently to pass under the yoke and to drain the cup of hamiliation to the dregs. The true question raised in the case is la its ultimate results nothing more or less than a question of life and honor or death and dishonor to Kestneky and of prosperity or adversity to the cause of the government. Kentneky is now. for the second time since the outbreak of the rebellion, at the parting of the ways, and must decide once more whether she will take the dark and downward way of revolutionism, or the straightforward and giorious way of constitutionalism, wherein she has trodden all ber days. We should say rather one has decided this momentous question, renewing requivocally her ancient choice in the last Sate election, declaring therein that she would tread be eafter as heret-fore in the way merked out by the constitution, and illuminated by the sunbright examples of Crittenden and of Clay. Let her representatives at Frankfort, who were elected on their express pledge to carry this choice late effect, keep beir faith with the Commonwealth. Let them redeem their pledge. The highest considerations alike of public and of private duty invoke them to be true. Surely, surely they have but lightly reflected apon the question in its full bearings, or the ublic would have no occasion to suspect the the public enspicion has fallen will promptly rrect the false position into which they have bren betheyed doubtless by their righteons hatred of the rebellion, -a hatred not any too strong, but considerably too exclusive. They

o the Common wealth and the Union. The Frankfort Commonwealth, an ld friend, says, in reply to an article of ours:

of the Union party remains when it last anthoritatively discovered the palied jade where, the palied jade where to have ekirts as clear of apostacy as ours.

The Journal endeavors to be quite facetious about the size, circulation, &c., of the Commonwealth. Well, had we fawned and cringed apon the "powers that be," and begged as hard as the poorest of mendicants of the loyal copie for support; and had we received from the Government alone one-third the patronage which the Journal has received by tre perristent appeals, the Commonwealth would have been able to inve had a better ourse of loyel Editors, and to issue a paper as large or larger than the Jonrnal. Or were the Journal's columns stripped of its abase and misrepresentations of the Administration, and of the minut criticisms on the conduct of our army officers, and the Government at-ventivements, the residue of its matter could be compressed into dimensions made smaller

the Common wealth. Had the Commonwealth been the recipient that the Commonwealth nich the recipient of one-third the paironage the Government has lavished on the Journal to keep it in existence, or to prevent its acceptance of the much laked of quarter of million which it is said the robets off red for the Journal, it would not be found obnoxious to the chair

The Commonwealth wonders that we call ' an apoetate. Well, we don't want to use epithets. If our memory is not saily at fault, that paper did, natil very lately, denounce be radical measures of the Administration quite as strongly as we do. Does it not purue the contrary course now? If it does,

an apportate? prevent our selling out to the rebellion. The Commonwealth, in saying this, utters a disdere the Administration just as much as it wore us. It is quite as shameful a thing to buy category. We do not believe that the E liter of the Commonwealth will say, under his own name, that he thinks we were ever ought. If he does think so, we wish him to

The Commonwealth is now a supporter of be Administration. It was lately an opeser of the Administration. What has

changed it? It talks about our being bribed. Among the bills which have lately passed the rebel House of Representatives is one that prohibits the transportation and sale of "certain articles" in any port or place in the "Confederate States," in the possession of the Union troops, and the barter, sale, or exc ange of "certain articles" to alien or domeetic enemies. A contemporary pronounced this rather cool. We think it is. The grumblings of the press, the appearance of the arstarvation of the Union prisoners, had led us to believe that there were no articles in rebeldom which could be spared for the consumption of enemies, Gen. Lee exhorts his soldiers to endure patiently the reduction of rations, which he "hopes will be only temporary;" the never speaks until it is necessary, "we may be sure that his soldiers have suffered or are likely to suffer," and suggests that the citizens live on half rations so that the soldiers may have at least quarter rations; another ionrnal complains of the general scarcity of articles of clothing; another wonders what they will do tor necessary housewith flonr at two hundred and forty dollars per barrel; and a fourth gives, in evidence of labor, the following schetule of prices charged ty a Richmond bootmaker, who, it states, is generally overrun with orders: For making boots, \$225; for footing boots, \$140; for ordifor high lace shoes, \$100; for Oxford ties. \$90: for fixing, balf soling, and heeling boots, \$62; for half soling and heeling boots, \$20; ditto shoes \$18: for new gores to guiters, \$10: for half soling boots or shors, \$12; for heeling ditto \$8 If calfekine are furnished, the charge will be for making boots, \$120; shoes, \$66.

ues to the Union. On the contrary, the resfirmation of the

rest, the resolutions are drawn with an exe so strained to harmony that we do not see how mry member not a thorough-paced administration man can vote against them. are eccusiomed to speak of the Louisville Journal as misrepresenting the loval men of Kentneky. This is an old story with these tertisans, having been told by them at the eutbreak of the rebellion with quite as much confidence though with not so much clamor as now. But the loyal men of Kentucky by an overpowering majority then adopted the position advocated by the Journal, as they have done at every subsequent step down to the election of the present officers of the State upon the platform of the State. Yes, trom the election of last August up to the election of November in 1860, every position touching the national dury of Kentneky which the Journal has advocated the State has adopted, or, to express the same fact in different terms, every rational position the State has adopted

within this period the Journal has advocated.

We invite the partisans in question to name a

solitary exception. Yet this uniform

harmony ctween the Jonenal and the

TUESDAY PERRUARY 16 1861.

It will be seen from our Frankfort let-

ter that the Hon. Joshna F. Dell yesterday re-

ported on behalt of the Sulect Committee ap-

pointed last Saturnay a series of resolutions

concerning national affirm. The resolutions

in unmistakuble terms re-affirm the principles

loyal men et the State has served only to argment the elemor above-mentioned. The The Journal is and has ever been a supporter of the government nut a partisan of the men 'emporarily in possession of it. We took this distinction broad and clear at the outset, and we have never lost sight of it. The partisans of the administration resented the discrimination as soon as we made it, and they have never forgiven as, but, on the contrary, have grown more bitter and more open in their resentment as the peril of the State and of the Union has seemed to recede in the distarce. In the first period of the war, these pertisans were mute so far as public manifestations were concerned, running for protection nader the willgs of the Union party, and cronching awed in the presence of the overshadowing danger which threatened to whelm Kentucky in the gulf of secession; but, as soon as the thunder-cloud had burst and the tempest had spent its virgin force, they began to venture forth like chickens from their hover, and to peep out those slanderous imputations against the loyalty of the Union party and of the Journal which, developed by repetition and uttered with greater power of langs and of face, constitute the political stock in trade with which they are at last about to fidelity of any. We hope those upon whom set up for themselves as the only loyal party In the State. Such is the nature and derivaticu of their clamor.

Of course the original administration men in Kentneky have received some accessions from the Union party of the State, which, standing midway between secessionism and abolitionism, and exposed continually to the al eruate storm and sonshine of each, has had doubtless not a little of its loose material washed away on the one side and on the other; The epithet of "apostate" falls with no significance apon us. But we wonder that the but, whatever may be the extent of the deposit but, whatever may be the extent of the deposit our either side, the great heart and body have we given aid and comfort to the rebelof the Union party remains untonched, and when it last anthoritatively declared its posi-tion it adopted the platform which we now defend against the calumnlous assuults of the partisans who for this very defence alone accuse as of misrepresenting the loyal men of the State. So little truth or sense or manli-

It was a common saying amongst us, in the m fell beneath the stalwart blows of the Union party, that one seconsicnist could make more noise than twenty Union men; whereby the secessionists with its inference, was strikingly just; and both may be applied as justly to the abolitionists. They have inherited the arts with the piace and the principles of the secessionists.

The administration men amongst us say we ought not to condemn Mr. Lincoln's policy, because he has been so good to Kentucky! We desire to be fair and even generous with Mr. Lincoln; but how does the account stand between him and Kentucky?

For the preservation of the government of our fathers, Kentucky has given her full support to Mr. Lincoln as the Executive of the Union, and at his lawful bidding has sent fifty thousand of her sons to the battle-field. He is return owes her a faithful application of precious contribution to the end for which she has contributed it. This is her principal claim noon Mr. Lincoln. Has he faithfully discharged it? Is be faithfully discharging it? Let his revolutionary proceedings in Tenuesare and Arkans and Louisiana answer. He is not faithfully discharging this hallowed obagation. He is violating it.

Kentneky has one other claim upon Mr Lincoln; which is to be treated as a loyal Sate. This claim Mr. Lincoln has thus far regarded, though it has taken hard and constant pleading to keep him from disregarding it, and we know not how much longer even ench pleading will prevail. But if Mr. Lincoln shall continue to treat Keatucky as a loyal State, as we think he must desire to do, be will only pay her a fraction of what he owes her. She will still have against him an ontstanding debt equal to the spm of the blood and treasure she has isid at his feet.

Until Mr. Lincoln discharges this sacred debt, by faithfully addressing himself to the end of restoring the government of our fathers instead of reconstructing a government of his own, he will have no claim upon the gratitude of Kentucky. When he does so discharge this debt, he will have a claim apon her gratitude, and she will not be ow or stinted in discharging it. Until then at any rate, we hope Mr. Lincoln's partisans here and elsewhere will exense Kentucky from prostrating herself in a paroxysm of mute gratefulness before him, and, with the the spirit of justice if not of liberty, permit er in a constitutional and legitimate way to i're at his hands a faithful discharge of the iceless and momentous trust she confides to hem. She proposes nothing more. Kentniky at least does not look beyond the cons '-

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1864 The impodence of the agent of the New York icy gamblers, who is now here using influence to control the action of the Legislature apon the lottery grants of the State, is almost sublime in its audacity. Representing one of the most shameful branches of business which bas ever been engendered by the vilest depravity of the large Eastern cities, he is now impudeutly, endeavoring to induce the Ken'ucky Legislature to pass bills virtually for the protection and encouragement of the vile traffic To effect his object, he has had the assurance in a private pamphlet, to charge the managers of the anthorized Kentucky lotteries with dishonesty and fraud because they have the drawlings etrictly in private. This was a nec pary precaution taken by the managers, and has had the happy effect of checking policy gambling, which is punished by heavy penalties in many of the eastern States. A policy bet is taken as iow as one cent on any single number drawn in any of our Kentucky lotteries, and in New York these policies cannot be sold, nuless the exact time of the drawing is known, for the first | Union, and asked the question how many, him and he will go in to stay.

rumbers drawn might be sent on by tele- members there were who were elected, not by at h and thus the biters could be bit. Our Ken'neky managers, in order to protect the public from this peferious policy traffic, bit you the expedient of varying the time for their drawing, and allowing no one but themelves to be present. As the policy men make up two betting ho ke daily, it is indisensable to their business that the lottery rawings should come off at specified times. a they cannot make sales with any certainty hat they may not be duped themselves in trad of Juping others. As I have and before, I shall heartly rejoice when the lottery grants in our State apire. It is a blot upon the feir fame of Kenucly that she ever permitted them, but it has een decided that the errors of past legislation General Banks .- EDS. Jour.] aunot be amended, and that all the rights ested in the Shelby and Frankfort grants anuot be impaired. Under these circumstances, as we know the managers to be honniable gentlemen, and we are equally coninced that the policymen of New York, from

bope they could use a Kentucky Legislature and mould it to suit their latamons schemes. There is no probability that any committee of cither Louse will listen to this New York policy agent-but still it is instructive to nnderstand the presumptious means which boid men take to compass unjustifiable acts Col. A. G. Hodges has published a card to the members of the Legislature, in the Commonwealth, asking the repeal of the acts of December 23, 1861, and of March 14, 1862, elative to the public printing and binding. The first of these enactments provides that the public binder shall do no work except on a National Convention, as he acknowledged the acts, journals, and accompanying documents, unless specially directed by the Legislature that the acts passed at any called session shall not be bound until the succeeding ses- reported this morning from the Select Comsicn, when all the acts and journals of both can be bound together, and that the edition of the Auditor's report shall be limited to sixteen hundred and fifty copies. The second law which it is asked the Legislature shall ripeal cuts down the number of copies of the Governor's message, the reports of the Auditor. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ben. Wood up or dern, as private opinion

may scale them, are parsuing an illegal and

duty to again point out the superb impudence

of the outlawed gamblers who have dared to

State Treasurer, Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums, &c. When these laws were passed, I thought the Legislature had not reached the root of these existing evils. Legislative documents cannot be too extensively circulated, but the old cus'om was to print large editions and keep them in lumber-rooms here, or use them for waste paper, which was an extravegant imposition upon the public treas-The law now allows but one thousand copies of the Governor's Message and the Auditor's Report to be printed, which is about eight copies for each county for general distribution, as one hundred of them are tound for the public archives. At least twen-

ty-five should be distributed by each member, for it is impossible to guard against abuses in legislation unless the documentary evidence of its acts is properly circulated over the State. I therefore regard the proposition of Colonel Hedges with favor, but I would not have the epecific laws to which he refers repealed without making it the duty of some special officer to attend to the distribution of all documents under the sanction of the members of the Legisla-

ture. There are nearly, if not quite, one thousand officials in the State who onght to be entitled to the principal documents for the unblic good, but at present half of them cannot be supplied. Let this important matter receive full investigation, if the Legislature at this late day of its session can devote the time to its consideration.

In the House on Saturday afternoon Mr. Weir closed his remarks in opposition to the J. F. Bell, for the purpose of harmonizing the views of members and acting as a peacemaker, moved that the series and substitutes, made up in clamor what they lacked in num- with such other amendments as may be offerbers and in political coundness. The saying, | cd, be referred to a committee of seven, to renort on Monday, at 11 o'clock. This met the cordial essent of the Honse. Mesers. Neale, Lowry, Ward, Weir, Sparks, Lanck, and Ad ems expressed their satisfaction and delight The Speaker appointed Messrs. J. F. Bell Marshall, Neale, Ward, Lowry, Weir, and Lauck as the committee, who this morning introduced the following, which I hear was

agreed to unanimonsly in committee: 1. Resolved, That this State need make no further emitition, by way of political resolu-tions, of her intense loyalty, or of her sincere and nnaiterable devotion to the national Ution. Her stand has been taken after the maturest deliberation, and is known to the world: She will not now prove recreant by sking any backward step, but will go for ward with all the resources of men, money, and credit, to the support of our gallant armies in the field until the rebellion is subdated and trea on disarmed, and she will, through the peaceful mode prescribed by the fundamental law of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the support of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use her efforts to correct an experience of the land, use the land ect any errors that may have been commit-

department of the Government.

2. Resolved, That we regard as impolitic the enlistment of negroes as soldiers into the armies of the United States, and we sardestly protest against their enlistment within the State of Kentucky, and we respectfully request the President of the United States to remove from our limits and borders all camps for negro soldiers, by which our slaves are enticed to leave the service of their owners.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the level status of the 3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the legal status of the States in rebellion, as regards the Union, was not changed by the criminal action of their people in attempting to seeeie, thus forcing a civil war npon the country; and when the people of any or all of these States shall in good faith return to their allegiance, their States are, as before the war, members of the crint American Union, and the people thereof are citizens, all subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The resultions were offered by way of sub-

The resolutions were offered by way of substitute, were ordered to be printed, and will be acted upon this afternoon.

The act to incorporate the Lonisville City

Railroad Company was finally passed to-day, and sent to the Governor for approval. corporators are Bland Ballard, J. B. Smith. G. H. Ellery, Z. M. Sberley, J. T. Boyle, J. G. Barret, and W. C. Hite, and the charter extends for thirty years. It authorizes the construction of a single or double track along such streets or highways within the present or fature city limits, as the City Councils may authorize, with rights and privileges as prescribed by the act for the benefit of the city of Louisville, approved March 2, 1983, but the The capital stock is \$100,000, to be increased at pleasure, and divided into \$100 shares, ten subscribing, and five per cent may be called for every thirty days. The company is an therized to extend their road to any points within three miles of the city limits, and acquire necessary laud by writ ad quad dunum. The city rate of fare shall not exceed five cents nor the cutside rate ten cents for each passenger, except when cars are specially chartered. The cars are to be opera'ed by ammal power, and the company must keep the streets used by it in good repair. The construction must commence within sixty days after the right of way has been obtained, be continued at the rate of two miles a year, and completed within three years from its commencement. Nothing in this act is to be construed to affect or limit the rights and powers now vested in the City or cueral Council, nor the legal rights of other ompanies, or the right and power of the city o agree or contract with other persons or mpanies to build street railroads in the city.

The Sunday Democrat has a paragraph

tating that Mr. Weir, of Muhlenburg, in last

wick's debate expressed surprise that censure

should be thrown out against the President's

of a State to return conditionally to the

ene-tenth, but far less than one tenth of the constituency in their districts. The Democrat has been misinformed in this particular, and l am requested by Mr. Weir to deny the correctness of the puregraph, and to disavow the in plication it contains. What he did are was that the Pu sident's scheme of reconstruction embodied the very principle which naderlies the expatriation acts of the Kentucky Legislature, by which the aiders and abetters of the redice or the provisional government are probibited from voting, and their rights of citizenship revoked. Mr. Weir called the attention of the House to this subject this morning [We take it for granted that Mr. Weir has not seen the President's letter of instructions

to General Steele or the Proclamation of Mr. Ward called the attention of the House to an article in this morning's Common wealth, which says: "So thorough was Mr. Weir's analysis of the resolutions, and so clearly did he Remonstrate the absurdities embraced in them, that Harry Ward, E-q., the talented Representative from Harrison county, who denounced business. I have deemed it my had the day previous made a very able speech in support of the resolutions-and which he is about antly able to do upon any subject he critically examines-iu that generous frankness tor which he is proverbial, said, in substance, that, while he thought he had made a most excellent speech in support of the resolutions, he found, by Mr. Weir's analyzation of speech at all." Mr. Ward said this extrace made him very profane and very discourteous both of which he disclaimed. He had every confidence in and respect for the gentleman who reported the resolutions, but his remark was applicable only to the one of the series which recommended the call for that did not fit Lis speech. He approved of the spirit of all the rest and did not see that it materially differed from that of the resolutions

> The Senate had an extended discussion upon the House bill to increase the Common School Fund, and to appropriate a portion of it to the support of a school for the training of teachers. A motion to submit the tax to the people and requiring a majority of the entire number of voters, as shown by the Auditor's report for 1861, to vote for it to ensure its passage, was rejected by 24 to 5, and the bill was passed with the Senate amendment to take the vote this year, which sends it back to the

The flouse re-committed the bill to punish reasonable practices to the Committee on the Judiciary after a long discussion. There was an active session of both branches, but I begip to fear that the Legislature will not be able to elese its business this week, for there are a large number of bills unacted upon, and several of them are of vital importance to the interests of the State and people.

I ace you have printed my letters in solid columns. Well, if you have not room for my lines to be paraded in open order, I must be content with the "pent up Utica." I believe in lead, however, for political as well as civil

We are to have a grand Fancy Dress Ball on Friday evening next, and a large number of ladica have promised to be present in costume, so that the display will be very fine. Last week the young girls did not seem inclined to wear fancy dresses, as the Ball was only a Hop; now it will be a Grand Fancy J. S. W.

The Buffalo Courier, one of the leading Democratic journals of New York, has some excellent remarks touching the foolish and mischievons clamors of the Peace men. manence of the Confederacy is thoroughly is small-pox modified by imperfect vaccinaarmies at bay, and is, to-day, firmly posted it is clear .hat if small-pox were banlshed unhave yet to meet with a so-called Peace man | there never could be another case of variotoid who is willing to accept separation as discuss. The path of safety is, therefore as

conclude peace on no other terms. cause the war has been so wretchedly prosedministration for scattering its armies all to aid the rebels in overthrowing the Republic must have peace or universal hankruptcy at quicker or surer way to peace than by the over:brow of the military power of the rebels, duty of the hour appears to be to urge the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to hold the men who wickedly protract and pervert the war, to the injury of the country and in violation of their solemn pledges, to a strict account." Exactly; this is the duty of the hour, and let us

perform it fully, vigorously, nobly. weak conservatives with a pretence for deserting to the nanks of the party now in power. Next to the rebels in arms against the government, the Peace men amongst us are the most ficient allies of the radicals. They claim to concur with the great body of the they are so blind as not to see they are exerting their whole strength to defeat this end? If they are sincere, let them as intelligent and acquiesce if they do not actively unite in the fixed policy of the Democracy. They will do this anyhow after the national convention meets in July, and why should they act in the mean time as If they sought to cripn'e the conservatives and to nerve the radicals as much as possible? Such action per cent of which shall be paid at the time of is the flower of abandity, to say the least. Meanwhile, he who makes the absurd clamors of the Peace men a pretence for abandoning the conservatives is the very shabbiest of renegades, for he shows by the wretchedness of his excuse that he is a moral coward as well as a political recreant. Let al!

> f men, formerly in the rebel service, who have entered into the service of the United States, but they must amount to a good many thousand. Enough men to make a regiment have enlisted from among the prisoners at Fort Delaware alone. The Chicago Evening Journal says: "Over a thousand rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas leave for Philadelphia this evening, having enlisted in the U. S.

to go through the rebel armies, and the rebel officers and soldiers were at full liberty to enlist in the Federal service, we should have no

John Morgan went into the ground at scheme of allowing one-tenth of the people Camp Chase and crawled on: again. Let some good loyal rifleman get a fair shot at

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1884. VACCINATION-SHALL POX .- There is or was a statute law of New York which prescribed

penalties against any one "who should make improvements that were nulsances." If a law of this kind, with this expressive title, were evelled at all "improvements" as nuis taces, upon Jenuer's teaching on vaccination, what blissful thing it would be, if enforced for the welfare of mankind. There are enfectly established truths respecting vaccination which cannot dwell too vividty in the noinds of all rational beings. They are: First: The entire teaching by Jenner came from his ande, after incubating for years in his mind. as perfectly armed and equipped for perfect with as the Greeks were foud of saving that Minerva thus spring from the brain of Jupiter. Second: Not a single idea uttered on the subject of vaccination by Jouner has ever proved fulse to his atterance. Third: There has not been a single discovery nivle on the sulject, since Jenner's day, 'bat has not been a suirance. Some of the vannted discoveries have shown themselves as fruitful in curses as Pandora's box. That box left hope on the eastb, and we have that in this case. Our hope and trust is that nations and peoples everywhere may return to what the prothat Jeremiah calls "the old paths," and unce more look to Jenner as he is entitled to be looked at, as the only true deliverer from the ravages of smallthem, that the d-diesolutions did not fit his fox. Fourth: A vaccination once properly performed is perfect and enduring for the life of the individual, thus being a fir greater security against variolous disease than a recovcred case of small-pox. Individuals have had seven attacks of small-pox, severe each time, but no one who has had a Jennerian vesicle matured ever yet had variolous disease of any kind. Fifth: A vaccination once improperly ver/ormed can never be amended. The imperfect as the perfect makes its impression for life. Hence the imperative obligation resting upon every human being who undertakes to handle this pure and perfect scal of exemption to know that in each case of vaccination all the safeguards for securing a true Jennerian vaccination are thoroughly on dnty. Sixth: No one should be permitted to use any vaccine matter except that gathered on the eighth day of vaccination, from a vesicle that on that day has formed its Jennerian characteristics. All other matter should be rejected, because from matter of this kind has come every imperfect vaccination that has occurred since Jenner first announced that this kind of matter would not exempt from variolous disease. And every case of varioloid that has existed has found the door open for invasion, by imperfect vaccination. Matter gathered on the eighth day, by opening the properly grown weslele, catching the limpid fluid in a glass capillary tube and

a spirit lamp, can be kept in vigorous power for twelve or, as Dr. Prosper Hullin, of France, says in his recent great work, for twenty-six months. Seventh: We have now a vaccine matter that is equal in all respects to any used by Jenner, but thousands of people are vaccinated daily with matter that Jenner would not have used. These are truths that should come home to the people. Society should rid itself, as i has the power to do it, forever from smallpox. As soon as that is done, a great beneficence is at once seenred, no: only in arrestof which no valuable truth is known that gross weight distinctly on one head of the hog-head. After the boseco is placed in the perils that hang over the head of every ation cannot be improved, and the sole security for them is in preventing the occurrence of small-pox. The reader may feel desirous of small-pox. The reader may feel desirous should be used only by those capable of keepto know how this can save all the imperfectly ing its activity and potency in full force. The vaccinated, every one of whom is now liable to varioloid, from any peril of variolons seiz-'It is because the Democracy of New York | vaccinated, every one of whom is now liable | gathering of the matter on the eighth day sedesire peace," says the Conrier, "that they de- to varioloid, from any peril of variolons seiz- cures an amount of accurate knowledge about There can be no counter revolution in the | that accords with all human experience for | ever seen la connection wish the scab, for in South that will overrun the Jeff Davis dynasty, the past sixty years: Every case of varioloid the great mass of the nees of the seab, nothing and open the way for a restoration of the that has ever existed was caught from small- whatever is known of any of the stages of Unior, until the great rebel armies are de- pox. Varioloid attacks never commenced and its growth, and these are vital facts that feated, and the public confidence in the per- endemic anywhere in the world. Varioloid chaken. There can be no negotiation with a tion, but an unprotected person will catch belligerent power that continually holds our small-pox itself from a case of varioloid. But Hart & Mapother are now preparing to pubwithin twenty miles of Washington. We der the supremacy of perfect vaccination,

sealing up the end of the tube by the heat of

the issue of this conflict, and as yet well marked as a railroad truck; and to this the Federal government is in condition to momentous responsibility every human intellect should awaken. The imperfectly vaccin-"The people have a right to be indignant be- atcd are as deeply interested in perfecting vaccination as the unprotected are in securing ruted; but they have no right to desert the the most perfect vaccination that is possible government because it has fallen into the . In that excellent monument of the misured hands of corrupt and imbecile men. The mental powers of Bulwer, Caxtonia, just cople have a right to remonstrate with the published in book form, he ntwee very cornect sentiments on the subject of liberty, that over the southern territory for the purpose of are as applicable to the beneficent gift of Jenseizing cotton and stenling negroes, instead of | ner to the human race, as "one of the things reucentrating its forces upon the head and | worth having in life." He says: "It is with iont of the rebellion; but they have no right | liberty as with all else world having in life. The first thing is to get it the next thing is because the President is only 'a joker' and | to keep it, the third thing is to increase what Gen. Halleck no soldier. It is certain that we we have." We once had in Jenner's hands a perfect exemption from all variolous disease; an early day; and if any one will show no a | we have neglected, shamefully neglected, this munificent blessing, and the world is suffering vast evils from this neglect; and there is an annual increase of the evil, which we have permitted to grow apace. To those who were

leitering about the paths of righteousness, the Apostle Panl uttered the wholesome advice that had been lost. We think it about time that peop'e everywhere were at work on this principle. If we have jost time and opportunity, let us awaken and with renewed energies do all in mortal power to recover lost effect of their clamors is to furnish corrupt or | time and neglected opportunities. Balwer says in Caxtonia that the English funds pay only 3 per cent, the Spanish double as much and the Turkish triple the amount but capitalists prefer the English funds, because, although the interest is smaller, the capital is more secure. It is a pity that people are not as wise and prudent on vaccination as upon of the radicals from power. Is it possible money matters. The capital in pertect vaccication is worth all that it may cost to earn it; but people rush into the wildest schemes about it, as though their object was to find ont how to avoid it. Some kind-hearted friend, who knows nothing on the momentous interests involved, offers to perpetrate vaccination, and his evil ignorance is greedily accepted. Rusty eggs are not cheap even as a present. The golden moment for a perfect vaccinaion occurs but once, and that is when matter

la used that has shown fulness of activity and potency in passing through the constitution should plead trumpet-tongued for the perilous condition of all unprotected and all imperfectly protected persons. Legislation should interpose its power to stay these plagues of counterfeit vaccination. The laws are severe sgainst the untering of counterfeit money, but have they achieved sufficient to justify the that is a small evil compared with pseudovaccination. The detector for counterfeit money is a cheap affair, but the counterfeit detector for impurfect vaccination comes in the grim form of an attack of varioloid, and the tax is heavy and inexorable. One of these evils goes forth as a universally recognized vice, as a conscious felony, but the other, at lesst as wicked in its ministrations, creeps forth in all the piety of Pecksniff, and, wrapped in the mantle of good intentions "holds the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." Shall these shameful evils grow upon humanity, or shall they be shaken from the brow of civilization?

Professor Ferrier, in his "Institutes of Metaphysics," says: "On, ye miserable mystical when will ye know that all God's truths and blessings lie in the broad heath, In the troiden ways, and in the langhing sunshine of the rebel army to show the Yankees that the universe, and that all intellect, all genius, there is no rebel starvation. But fat can't

mon things." How transcendently there beantiful thoughts aprend themselves over the labors and discoveries of Riward Jenner, for every truth gathered either from the surface the recesses of nature is pre-eminently God's truth." As such, Jenner's di covery bould be eberished for its power and jealously and religiously watched in the integrity or all

We can spare hat little more space on this spiject to-day, although we have a large yet touched. We must brit fly state two points of interest. The reader will be apt to inquire: What is the offiction to the nie of the vactions been made with it? To the latter question we answer yes, but at the same time we utter one ruqui stionable fact in the statement. that the world on is the great mass of imperfect vaccinations to the use of the seab. The world will owe the increasing numbers of these imperfect vaccinations to a persistence in the use of that kind of matter, and if they continue to grow year by year, the time will come when imporfect vaccinations will large by outnumber the perfect cases. A little longer time in this kind of work will banish raccination, instead of small-pox, from the prefereions of humanity.

What, then, is the objection to the use of evils it engendered and which it yet fosters, that onestion is answered. But let the reader contemplate a few expresive truths: Januer never failed in a single case in exempting for life all persons vaccipated by himself from ali variolona disease. He never need a scab. The Kingdom of Denmark, annually subject to small-rox before Jenner's discovery, did not have a case of that disease for twenty years after vaccination was introduced into that Kingdom. Its integrity was protected by law; the matter was gathered and used according to Jenner's laws. Various other Kingdoms ecured perfect freedom from small-pox by undeviating obedience to the rules of Jenner. A few years ago England awakened to the fact that small-pox was greatly on the increase in Great Britain, owing to the laxity of her laws on the subject. Her Parliament passed stringent laws respecting vaccination, and an immense annual gain of exemption from smallfox has been growing ever since.

mention. Every percon who vaccinates should know the exact progress of the matter while it was maturing, before he takes upon himself the selemn daty involved in fixing for life the condition of a human being. In all things, every good person will be careful in trying to know whether he is going to do good or evil. specially when he knows that the evil is fixed for life. Now, among those who nee scabe, not one in a thousand knows anything of the condition of the vesiele on the third. fith, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twentieth days, yet a very accurate knowledge of the condition of the vesicle on each of those days is essential to the justification of any man in the use of the scab. We need no better evidence of the evils of the nee of the scab than is furnished in the lecreasing numbers of imperfect vaccinations. They belong to the ignorance that prevails about the value or virine of the scab. The use of vaccination by persons totally ignorant of what they are doing, and by the nse of scabs of which no valuable truth is known that

should always be fully known. We are much gratified in saying, and we are sure our readers will be in hearing, that lish a series of nine drawings of the proper stages of pure vaccination. They are copied from as perfect colored engravings as art has ever made. These should be carefully studied and kept in the presence of every family interested cither in protecting themselves or

others from counterfeit vaccination. Legislative penalties are severe against nose who wilfully import small-pox into this Commonwealth, or who may inoculate with small pox matter, but no kind of care is manifested as to the perfection and Integrity of the processes essential to guard against variolous disease. Everybody who vacciuarea a person with improper reatler, secures to that person the peril of an attack of varioloid, and one attack of that kind may form the starting point of one bundred attacks of small-pox. Every person is left free, now, to do whatever is pleasing in his own sight in regard to vaccination. A mighty power of this kind, potent for lasting good or evil, accordirg to its use or abuse, demands legisla-

tive control. ecording to Professor Pacchiotto; of the University of Turin, which show that a taint of syphilis is transmitted to children, by ming vaccine matter derived from persons laocring under that perilons disease. Should not, at least, helpless childhood be securely guarded against such a borrible calamity as

The sufferings of the people and their lia oility to annual reproductions of the evils, demend imperatively of the General Assembly he interposition of its power. The Legislature alone has the power to stay the progress

Now is the time to encourage enlistments. without another draft. Let the world see what we can do. Above all, let the President and his Cabinet attend to politics if the will, and give the generals in the field a carteblanche to fight the battles without interferover from Washington, and we shall soon have peace from Maine to the Rio Grande, and be prepared, under Grant, for any emergency that may arise with England or France, or both,—New York Herald.

We heartily second the Herald's counsel; though, with great respect for General Grant and with due respect for the llerald's fawning npen him, we snggest that in the last sentence his name be struck ont and the name of Prov idence be inserted. If the Herald objects to the amendment, however, we shall not insist

had, several weeks ago, 80,000 niggers in the field, and that the number has been rapidly increasing since. Well, what have the eighty or a hundred thousand niggers done? What expense or a tenth or twentieth part of the expense incurred in raising, organizing, equipping, clothing, and feeding them?

A Ricamond paper announces that Vice President Stephens, who was lately confined to his bed, is "again on his pins." Well, he onght to stand on pins, sit on pins, walk on pins, and lie on pins. To him every chair, every bed, the ground itself, should be a pin-cushion, points ontward.

Theodore Tilton, of the New York independent, said in a lecture the other day at Portland, that it was "the prime duty of all to grasp God with one hand and the negro with the other." It is not difficult to say

which he would grasp most cordially, The Richmond Examiner proposes that all the fat men in the South shall be put into

"INGRATITUDE MORE STRONG THAT Robe ARMS. — (i.v. Johnson did more than any man in this d ate to exert and inflame the initials of the people of Tenamesco against the proper of the North. He call devery man ever nominated by any party for President in opposition to the Democrats, an abutitionist; and therefore warned the people against voand threemen. He ir sonned and damaed for such a person. He ir sonned and the all compremises between the North and the South and said that it would be compromising virtue with vice, right with wrong; that the th had nething to gain and ever, and seem such a compromise; that the South been the sufferer in every compromise. Sould, and now galiantly they and nattle if m Southern rights and for State rights. With speeches of this obstacter he in the day ple of Tennessee to send him time and again to Congress to cleat him twice Green a of the State of Tennessee, to send him within any analytic apposition to the United States Senate.

The people of Tennessee, believing his

teachings, not only rewarded him, but follow tors intentions. But instead of this, he has only used the position to estrange the pe pid from the government and to promite his sime for the Presidency.—Nasheille Press

This arraignment is damning but inst: the the scab? From what we have said of the past and current history of Andrew Johason establishes the charge beyond the possio, ity of refutation. Our readers will find on the first page of this morning's Jonrnal a letter under the signature of "Union" which touches effectively upon the same to ic. The Union men of Tennessee, as a choic of svila are attempting to organize the State Government under the proclamation of amn-sty, deeming that any other condition would be more sufferable than subjection to the tresponsible tyracny of Andrew Johnson; but it seems that Andrew Johnson, fearing that somebody who is not an abolitionist might be elected even under the terms of the amucoty, has added terms of his own, which he depends npon to make certain the desired result. Tais is the straw which has broken the camel'a back, or, rather, has stimulated the camel to throw off his burden. We earnestly wish the Union men of Tennessee success in this iff it to get rid of their oppressor. They of ail the loyal people of the South have been among The objections to the use of the scab are the most harassed and tormented and humilmeny and convincing. A cogent one we will lated as well as among the most patient.

THE NEW TOBACCO LAW .- The following the act to further regulate the sales of tobacco in the city of Louisville, passed by the Logisisture and approved by tov. Bramlette on

the 2d instant: Sec. I. These shall be appointed by the Governor of the Common wealth, tonr competent persons, styled "Superintendents of Weighing and Geopering Undaco." one for each of the warehouses in Lonisville, to hold their offices for one year, and until their suc-cessors are duly qualified. The Governor, in commissioning said Superintendents, shill give each one a commission—No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; and should an additional warehouse be established a first Superintendent shall be appointed in like manner. No. 5; and should any of the present warehouses be discontinued, the Superintendent whose commission bears the highest number shall vacate his office, the object being to have one Superintendent for each warehouse and warehouse. ornt for each warehouse, and no more, it shall be the duty of said Superintendents to attend duty, at such time as the proprietors of the warehouses may designate, and weigh all tobacco offered for said, dudicting ten pounds, and no more, for sample and waste, and, after such deduction, mark the gross weight distinction on head be the duty of said Su erintendent to furnish the same at the expense of the propri-ctors of the warehouse failing to comply. In case of the absence of any of the Superintendents, from any cause, the propriators of any warehouse may supply the vacancy caused by such temporary absence. Said Superintendents, before entering upon their duties, shall take an oath before some justice of the peace for Jefferson county, to perform faithfully all the duties required of them by this act. Sec. 2. Said Superintendents shall alternate daily between each of said warehouses and perform their various daties as aforesaid; and tor their services shall receive twenty cents per houshead, to be paid to them by the ware-

Sec. 3. The Superintendents aforesaid shall sec. 3. The supermomental aforesail shall not, either directly or indirectly, by themselves or agents, purchase, sell, or deat in to-bacco (except for their own chowing and tem king) in the city of Louisville; and for a violation of the provisions of this section they may be liable to an indictment in the J: fferson circuit court, and may be fixed not more than five hungred dollars for each of-

tence, and be liable to a forfeiture of their of-fice, in the discretion of a jury. Sec. 4. The Superintendents aforesaid shall procure a set of standard weights, at the juint xpense of all the warehouses in Lauisville officient to test their scales, of not less than 100 pounds; and said Superintendents shall est the scales at each warehouse at least once

in every month.

SEC. 5. There shall be appointed by the
Gevernor two "lospectors of Tobaco" for
the city of Louisville, and two alternates appointed by the proprietors of the tobacco werelouses therein, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Said faspectors, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace of Jufferson county that they will faithfully and impartially ample each hogshead of tobacco they may be called on to inspect, and that they are no, and will not during their continuous in office, be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase or saie of tobacco in the city of Louisville. Sa d Inspectors, or alternates when they are led noon (which alternates are only to be carled nyon (which assertances are only to enabled upon when the Inspectors, or either of them, are temporarily absent from any cause) chill receive for their services the cents for each bogshead sampled and inspected, to be paid by the proprietors of the warehouse and charged to the planter or seller of said to-

Sec. 6. That the proprietors of the ware-housts, noon the production of the tobaco-note, shall deliver to the purchaser of said note each hogshead of tobacco purchased, on the pavement, as the door of said warehouse; and on their failure to do so in a reasonable time after application, they shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars for each hogshead not delivered, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace for lefferson county, in the name and for the was of the purchaser or owners of said tobacco: Irovided, This act shall not be so construed as y law, towit, three dollars per hogshead. Sec. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March, 1864; and all former acts and parts of acts, coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repeated; and those acts, and the same are continued in force.

succeded by Col. William H. Hays, has reenlisted to serve another term of three years
or until the rebellion has been crushed. It
has done efficient service in all the campaigns
which have been carried on by the Army of
the Cumberland, and has shered its glories
and its privations. Its regimental flag, tora
and tattered and rent by the storms of heaven
and hustling hail of war, must be replaced.
Is original officers were originally from
Louisville, and Washington, Sheloy, Marion,
Nelson, and Hardin conaties, and its ranks
were probably recruited from these localities,
of whitch Louisville is the autural centre. Let
Lonisville then tender to the veteran Tenth a
new regimental flag to be useribed with the
names of the battle-fields which have rendered
it fameus, and, when it returns to the field,
let it carry with it a proper recognition from
our city of its services.

The notorious gnerrilla Lieut. Col. Danc, B.

The notorious gnerrilla Lient. Col. Di Cooper was captured on Tuesday by Col. Miz-ners commund. The despatch which conveys this information says that railway oridges

will be a little safer now. On the 6th instant Gen. P. G. T. Beaureamounting to over one hundred dollars.

Wantes Davis -This arch apostate Is de'vag for a big epoile nugget. Those who knew m best supposed he was only coveting an portunity to ornament the Court of Engand or France by his refined taste in dress and opnience of manners. He has aroused a cuspicion that his aim is higher than It is now thought that be wants to interfere with Mr. Holt in pursuit of the Chief Insticeship. The latter in his letter to the President, whilst asserting his power to eaat or conscript negro alaves, still reminded the President that if he took the slaves of loyal owners he must pay for them like any other private property taken for public use. Here was a flaw in the Republican panoply of Mr. Holt. The cold-blooded Winter, cold as his name, promptly avails himself of the opportunity, and in the House of Representaves proclaims that not even a loyal owner has sny claim legal or equitable to rempuera tion. Now, when the abolitionists are seekng to pack the Supreme Court, if they cannot see, after this, that Winter Davis is the more eligible Chief Justice, they must be

b'ind indeed. When, as the dominant party contended, a great national policy required the abolishing of clavery in the District of Columbia, it was conceded and established as a precedent, that whether this was a guasi taking of private property for public use or not yet it was a over taking away of private property which c-uld not be constitutionally or equitably done without compensation to the owners Even conceding an equal right in the government to enforce the military service of slaves, yet when that right can be exercised only by denriving owners of their property, a parity of reason equally requires that they shall be compensated. To all intents it is a taking of private property for public use, as much as the impressment of a borse, and, in the nnambignons, unqualified language of the constitution, 'just compensation must be made.' Suppose it conceded that this language is too broad, that in justice it should have been so qualified as not to embrace property in slaves, that as to this they should have been placed upon the same footing with apprentices. What that? You only convict the constitution of a blunder. Its Imperative, unqualified man date remains, requiring implicit obedience, There is no power in Congress to interpolate such an exception or amendment in the constitution. The right of a mechanic to the ser vice of an apprentice is a thing of value, but it is not property, has never been considered as property, nor is it a right which he can sell or otherwise dispose of as property, and there ture bears no analogy to property in a slave or a house. But enppose the analogy perfect, and that it is as much property as the ownership of a clave. What thenhow does that help the argument to disregard the constitution? You only prove that a mechanic is entitled to compensation for his apprentice, not that the owner must not be compensated for his slave. In strict justice, according to sound policy, and in accordance with the true spirit of the constitution, the mechanic onght to be compensated, though his right to an apprentice not being property does not come within the literal import of the the words of the constitution. After a mechanic has spent money and pains in teaching an apprentice, if he is taken from him ust when he is about to be repaid by the skilled labor of the apprentice, he ought in justice to be compensated. To the extent of the value of that skilled labor, what ought to be his, is applied to the public use. The policy, the plain spirit, the true intent of the constitution is to prevent an uninst, unequal distribution of the burdens of government. if you deprive a mechanic of the services of his apprentice without compensation, you violate the principle, you make him bear an undne share of public burden. If, therefore, yon succeed in proving that it is a no greater wrong to deprive an owner of his slave, you only succeed in proving that you want to perpetrate another wrong, and, as two wrongs can never make a right, you make no advance toward absolution for a pr disputable violation of the constitution. Obvious as this must be to every candid

mind, this precions Winter Davis pretends to ignore it. Born, raised, educated, and living all his life, in a slaveholding community, he is conscious that his abolitionism is liable to suspicion. Adopting the customary tactics of appetates, he determines to prove the sincerity of his conversion by becoming extreme ultra. He determines to ontherod Herod. That ultra abolitionist and ultra absolutist Stevens proposes to compensate the slave owner. Davis succeeds in inducing the Honse to reject the proposition. This he does, whilst distinctly admitting that by the law of Maryland, which in part he represents, men have property in slaves. This treachery to his State on a question in which she has so large an interest, this betrayal of the interests and denial of all sympathy for relatives, associates, neighbors, and constituents, coming from a man heretofore holding the position of an educated gentleman, must be under the instigation of some strong personal motive Nor is it difficult to guess that motive. He is delving for a big spoils nugget.

The venerable Amos Kendall is a eranch enpporter of General McClellan as candidate for the Presidency. "A correspondeat inquires of me," he says in a recent letter to the Washington Constitutional Union, whether I will support for President any other man than General McClellan, should another be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, I answer that I will support any competent man of paquestionable loyalty who can best nnite the conservatives of the country against the disorganizers who now control the government. I am not acquainted with General McClellan, but I admire him for bis talents, bis virtues, and bls loyalty. I sympathize with him in the wicked persecutions he has patiently endured, and I think the wrongs which the country ha suffered through him can be most appropriately redressed by placing him at the head of ite government." Sensible, first and last, and all the time. Hereln throughout we doubt not that Mr. Kendall speaks for the bulk of the conservatives of the country.

Jim Lane save he is willing to see any Kanses man shot down who goes for the Constitution as it was. Oh yes, and only a few years ago he was willing to see a man shot down for no other offence than going to a pump for a pail of water-and to do the shooting himself,

Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, says a Washington deepatch, continues very iil, and some of his friends begin to entertain fears of his recovery.—Ohio Statesman. Afraid of his recovery-are they? Well, i might be a public calamity.

The government furnishes new limbs to those who have lost theirs in battle, but nobedy can furnish new characters to those who have lost theirs by desertion or coward ice or disloyalty.

Undoubtedly, in getting up vessels to go after the rebel privateers, two things should be kept in view-speed to overtake the buccaneers and power to sink or capture them when

overtaken. The rebel Confederacy's notes are not wild in the rebel Confederacy's capital at five cents to the dollar. That's only four cents plus one above their actual value.

Our fathers fought seven years to establish our nationality. And shouldn't we be willing to fight, if necessary, at least as long to preserve it as they did to create it?

The Dubuque Herald says that the Louisville Journal "has got the elephant." No, we havn't got a whole elephant. We

have a trank though. The gentleman who heard that his wife was no more, but went home and found ther one more, was agreeably disappointed.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Capital Hotel, Roov No 40 Frankfort Feb 17, 1864. In the House yesterday afternoon Mr. J. F. Bellet Committee who had reported the substitute for the resolutions from the Committee on Federal Adhars. The galeries and even the floors of the House were crowded with ladies, though the cold was intense—but that added to the beautiful ruby of their cheeks. Mr. Chandler offered another resolution to his substitute, when Mr. Bell addressed the House. He said he would be as brief as possible in the remarks he felt it his duty to make, and he hoped he would approach the subject with a gravity and decorum commen-In the House yesterday afternoon Mr. ell had the floor, as the Chairman of subject with a gravity and decorum commensurate with its importance. He trusted no
expression, no word or ntterance of
his would be disconreons, for he had
nothing hut the most kindly feeling for al',
though some might arrive at different conclusions from bimself. It was surely his purpose
to deal in no opprobrions epithets, and he had
regretted to hear the terms "radical" and
"copperhead" introduced into their discussions, for the definition of the terms was so
complex that the difference could be stated
with difficulty. He himself might be designated as radical on some propositions, and as
copperhead on others, and he should recoil at
the use of any term which might affect his subject with a gravity and decorum comm the use of any term which might affect his own position. The precise question is whether or not Kentacky, surrounded as she is, should make any utterance as to her past or present make any atterance as to her past or present moetion, and itso, what that utterance should be. Our position of difference—if there real-ly is any difference—grew out of the series of resolutions reported from the Committee on Federal Affairs, the spirit of which met his most cordial assent. When brought up for sideration, they had been laid on the table as the House certainly had the right to do. There was a feeling among a large number of gentlemen that it would be the part of wiscom to make no expression of opinion at all, but to let Kenneky stand on the record of her

ast Legislative resolves, the results of be elections, and her conduct on the hattien id. Others entertained different views and had different opinions, and thought it best to re-affirm her old resolutions, or to offer a comparatively limited expression of her presen pinions. Such being the case, the whole subopinions. Such being the case, the whole subject was referred to a select committee, npon his motion, in the hope that these differences could be adjusted in a spirit of compromise, and semething presented which would meet the views of the whole body, and to the support of which the whole Union sentiment of the State could be adjusted in the support of which the whole the support of the State could be adjusted in the support of the State could be adjusted in the support of the State could be adjusted in the support of the State could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in the support of the state could be adjusted in a spirit of committee, and support of the sup relly. But, paramount and superior to all other considerations, it was imperative that we should take care that the Union sentiment of the State was not fractionized and divided, and that Kentneky should not forfeit the high position she had so proudly assumed. position she had so prondly assumed. To harmonize conflicting opinions as to the mode of expressing our views was a task which the Committee found environed with difficulties, and the same difficulties now surrounded the House, on account of the variety of views and notice, on account of the variety of views and the diversity of opinions, but, finally, the Committee concluded to present the resolutions now under consideration as the result of their deliberations, and submit them to the action of the House. He would not say, dogmatically, that they were the wisestor the best arnments that could be used under the circumetances. He did not perhaps approve of ev-ery line, letter, and word, but he did ap-prove of the spirit they breathe, for it is the spirit of loyalty and of compromise. We can-not have everything which we may regard as ours of right and proper, but the spirit of com-promise must accompany our efforts to scenre them. Our unfortunate and mis-guided friends in that lovely land which poetry denominates "the snany South," went after seeking their rights, spurning all ideas of pacification and blind to the voice of reason, nutil now he feared in their ex-tremity they had arrived at the conclusion that they would like to reverse their first error and submit to a compromise. It's show that the Federal Constitution was formed by compromise as well as that of Kentucky; in every legislative enactment, almost, it is necessary to resort to compromise to adjust conflicting sentiments, and it has been beau-itully said that the stars held their high

courses and moved to the music of compro

courses and moved to the music of compro-mise. These resolutions had been presented in this spirit. We have had such a variety laid before us, that it is hard to say whether some of them would not have been better. Indeed, a resolution offered by the gentleman from Fieming (Mr. Wm. Bell), which he at first thought was done as a pleasantry, em-bedied extense the vary heart of the whole

bodied perhaps the very heart of the whole subject, which was that 'Kentneky, for the preservation of the Union, will do the very best the could under the circumstances.' He would be willing to take this, rather than to would be willing to take this, rather than to accept many others.

Mr. Bell next proceeded to point out the leading ideas contained in the three resolutions, which were, first, the anqualified loyalty of Kentucky; second, a distinct opposition to the policy of recruiting negro regiments in the State; and, third, our views as to the re-establishment of the States when the war shall be ended. The committee might have gone on and reported nessential resolutions, but they refrained because they were animated by a sincere desire they were animated by a sincer desire that there should be no inharmonious con-clusion to ideaction of the Legislature. These leading ideas are opposed on three distinct and great ideas: first, that they are too weak, a little too tame, and do not speak out thunder-tones to reach the ear of the Pre dent; eccord, that they are too polite; and, third, that they contain some reflection npon the present position of the administration of Gov. Bramlette and the past Legislature of Kentucky. If either of these objections were tenable, he would have them modified and meet them successfully. The gentleman from Muhlenburg (Mr. Weir) was very humorous at the idea of the homosopathic dose in the resolutions, but, if he had read them more carefully, he would have found that they do not contain poison, but physic calculated to belp the diseased and distempered body politic. Allepathic physicians, however, say that homosopathy has taught allopathy that which it had tailed to learn after four hundred years. it had failed to learn after four hundred years of practice, and this was that the hody physical could not resist all the physic admin-stered to it, and that, though disease might to much, they did more by dones Bulm says, in his conversation with the ambitions student, that the Doctor comes in, when, "finding the patient suffering from disease, strikes with a big club, hitting sometimes the disease and sometimes the patient." the same manner, it may fare itical action in the midst of the tremen

control in the midst of the tremendons evolution which is now convulsing ns—it may do good, and it may do much harm.

It is next objected that the resolutions consin an implied reflection on the last Legislatin an implied reflection on the last body cure. He was not a member of that body until its most arduous work had been performed, and therefore he could speak more
impartially of its actions and of the conspicnons part it bore smid the fearful and terrible
crisss to which it was exposed. If the resolutions contained the slightest reflection npon
that body, he for one did not and would not
ludorse it. We may speak of the bravery exhibited amld the carnage of the battle field,
and the courage which impels the soldier to
expose his life amid the sound of the cannon's
roar, but that Legislature exhibited higher
courage and more dauntless valor than ever
was shown by any soldier upon any battlewas shown by any soldier upon any battle-field. Surrounded by adverse circumstances, with a Governor whose loyalty was at best doubtful, with a meagre majority In favor of the Union, with traitors in their midst, machnating day by day and night by night to defeat their vigilance and carry the State into the s-ceetion movement, God be thanked that they had the heroic resolve and power to breast the storm, and thus relieve the State from the many evils which would have otherwise occurred. No reflections were intended upon the last Legislature, and he deprecated y inference of that character.

The next objection to the resolutions is that The next objection to the resolutions is that they fall to indore the principles and policy of Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural and Message. He had no warmer personal or political friend than the distinguished occupant of the Executive Chair of our State; he had known him from his early youth to his manhood, and it was but an humble tribute to that friendship to say that all his acts were those of the gentlement and stateman and need no indorse. teman and statesman, and need no indorsement—indeed, it would be superflows after having received it so often from this libnse and at the hands of the people. Again we are old that the resolutions are tame, that our ameness is cowardly, and that we are ready to cronch beneath the feet of Presidential power. He did not know whether these fault-finders intend to make it their object to monopolize all the courage, or whether they meant what they say. But he had never seen meant what they say. Dut he may have seem more of the vehemence and determination of individual opinion than he had seen exhibited by members on this floor, and he believed they would have no more hesitation, if it were deemed proper and wise, to speak in rebake to the President than to each other. But it was neither proper nor wise to stand and thunder in the Presidential ear the before him a curious document, the Decla and thunder in the Presidential ear the fiercest invectives against his policy. Again, it is intimated that we are hilling and cooling, that we are offering a polite tavitation to do ns wrong, injustice, and dishotor, and that we are as kind, gentle, and delicate as a lover when he woes his sweetheart. The resolutions did not appear to him to bear any such construction—they contain a fair and menly presentation of our opinions, to his view, but they are respectful in tone, and tion of Independence and Constitution of the Provincial Government of the Sate of Kentucky, done at Russellville, in the State of Kentucky, the 20th of November, 1861, in which the President's idea is virtu-ally suggested. This declination was the work of gentumen well known on this floor—of Geo. W. Johnson as Governor, and Willis B. tion of Independence and Constitution eo. W. Johnson as Governor, and Machen, J. W. Creckett, James P. Bates, J. S. Chrismen, P. B. Thompson, L. P. Burnside, H. W. Bruce, E. M. Bruce, J. W. Morre, but they are respectful in tone, and view, but they are respectful in tone, and therefore in consonance with our self-respect. It is related of George Washington that when a slave once took off his hat to him, he tip-ped his also, and being asked, "Whatt can you take off your hat to a negro?" he replied that and G. B. Hodge, as the Council of Ten. They knew from the history of a similar tri-They knew from the history of a similar tri-bunal in Venice what security there was in oaths when enforced by the thumh-screw and the rack, and they assumed to act for Kentucky. They first ordered that Kentucky was a "free and independent State, clothed with all power to fix her own deathles and to secure her own rights and liberties; they declared the Govern-ment of the United States a military despot-iem, said that the Legislature had violated their pledges by voting men and money for the war, and pronounced President Llucoln a usureer: and yet these purp little usurebe could never concent to be outdone in po-liteness by a negro. There is never any-thing to be gained by bullying an adversary or bandying harsh and opprobrious epithets instead of answering him by argument.

Mr. Bell next compared the resolutions of the last Legislature with those reported from the Select Committee, and this pert of his speech I shall have to report very briefly, but

contended, would find that those of the Lezterrements, would and that mose of the Lex-lature proved the basis of the other, and all te punciples of the one were enunciated in te other. He never had any great faith or bliet in platforms, but he appealed to the g ntieman from Taylor Wr. Chanller), whose in ivoland gallantry in political affairs he well have, whether the very best platform was not and our more recent one of the Union, on-titution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, he cited as examples. In referring to parties, he spoke of them as belonging only to the part; on their tombstones there is no word written which implies a hope of resurrection; new ideas are pressing on us; revolution presents to us new issues to deal with instead of old ones. We must be prepared for action; like the Jews of old, we must eat our meet in a horry with one long side and meat in a hnrry, with our loius girded and our staff ready. In the midst of movements which cannot be affected or stayed by resolu-tions upon resolutions, this mighty impulsa marches toward the same conclusions which it took thirty years to prepare for, and God only knows where it will lead us to, though

n me God."

his knows where it will lead us to, though see do the very best we can.

He said he should like to have had the reslutions in different words, but still they exceed the ideas that were all-essential. He ointed out those portious of the resoluions of the last Legislature which were ther tions of the last Legislature which were then deemed wise, and met the approval of every loyal men, but were necless now, as the time had passed when they could be carried in effect. He showed, too, the action of our Legislature before the first blow of the rebellion but have started and the first blow. on had been struck, and the fatal shot on umpter had fired the national heart, precipi-Sumpter had fired the national heart, precipitated the rebellion, and brought on this terrible revolution. Then all the States were still beneath the old flag, but, soon after that, the extremists of both sections—the advocates of abolition and secession—the twin spirits of discord—conspired together and met and defeated every proposition looking toward the restoration of harmony. He referred to the effects at conciliation on the hasis of the C. intenden resolutions, the history and fate of which are known to all. Every proposition looking to praceful adjustment was voted looking to peaceful adjustment was voted down by the extremists, while the border men were cortending for peace and the integrity of the Union. He saw the doubled yed traitors there, who afterwards deserted their posts in Congress, co-operating with avowed abolitionisis to prevent any adjustment. It was in the midst of such perils that Kentucky had taken her stand, and in tracing her Legislative resolves we could trace her finctuations between fear and hope. But through them all her devoted loyalty to the Government is reflected, from the view first emposiated to these the last the very first enunciated to these, the last which he hoped would furnish the canatof the Legislative resolves until the rebellion is over. He next reterred to Kentucky's po-sition of nentrality, avowed in former resolutions, but improper now, still breathing the spirit of peace and concord, and always the idea of love and devotion to the Union, the yearning for all the States, the desire to hecome the peace-makers, and to reclaim our errirg brothers. No response to these invoca-cations ever came from a single seceding State, but there was silence deep as death or the fiercest invective in return. At last an ders—from the camp fires on the Mississippi, and when their guns were within range of some of our towns, by a signal, quick as the electric flash, it was announced that a miliary necessity demanded the occupation of Kentucky, and that its soil would be held even at the price of blood and conquest. Then Kettucky sprung to her bigh, noble, and loyal position; her shackles of nentrality were thrown seide, and she said, that, as an appeal hed been made to the sword, the sword must settle the destiny of the State and of the war

conduct a Presidential contest, when the re-sult of the war depended noon hig battles, big guns at long range, and held and controlled by brave and loyal men. Were gentlemen to march to the front of our armies and proclaim Here is a platform upon which to conduct he war," they would be apt to find the mselves in an awkward predicament. Before the elec-tion next fall unparalleled blows will have to be stricken; there will he a desperate resistance on the part of the South, and it is impossible to calculate its strength or the amount of its desparation and reso-lutions will not weigh a feather's weight in that strife, but they are all-impor-tant to keep Kentucky as a unit in her loyal'y, and to say that on the great principle of or-sinate opposition to the rebellion she is not divided. There was no necessity of criticizing the legislative resolutions of the last Legisla-ture. The gentleman from Muhlenburg (Mr. ture. The gentleman from Muhlenburg (Mr Weir), with great ingenuity, had attempted i but it would have been better had he been bott twould have been better had he been heard from last year. They constituted an ap-propriate platform then, and did great good, and he hoped the present resolutions would harmonize and consolidate the Union party. Some of them might not be liked, but as a series they could all be taken. Again, it is said that the resolutions are too polite as regards the enlistment of negroes, occanse it is simply denounced as "impolitic." Yet other resolutions are praised which ex-press an abborrence and unqualified con-demuntion—of what? Of the principles of negro enlistments? By no means but of the policy of negro enlistments. We say that they are impolitic, and expressent noqualified oisapproval of the policy. If, then, the two do not amount to the same thing, he did n know what the English language means. He was personally opposed to the policy, which he deemed nuwise because it could accomplish nothing but evil, would embitter the strife on the part of the seceding States, and was on step toward the social and political equal of the negroes. As far as they were concerned, he would hold them subject to the white man. He was opposed to their onlishment on philanthropic views—if they have been the cause of the war, he would not make them its victims. and he would not put them in the front of or

Since then, her march in the eyes of th world has been conspicuous and trinmphant. He next adverted to the impolicy of con-structing a Legislative platform upon which to

and he would not put them in the front of our armies, for this was a white man's war, and they had no interest in white men's rights. It was not a wise provision, and it grew out of a spirit of retaliation, for from whence was the first blow in that direction? When the seceding States withdrew, they found that the stardy men of the North saw the danger and railled with great manimity to the man open to f the Government. The South had he asted that one of their men could whip five of the North, but finding their mistake, they not only called the ling their mistake, they no only called the negro into the war, hat went tur, her and employed Indians in their armies. O, or Government should have resisted the desire of relation, for it would have been wiser and ter, as its inauguration may render a management. atermination necessary for their extinct." had been well said by the gentleman from Harrison (Mr. Ward), that, when this cont nent was peopled by the white man, he brought the negro with him as an instrument to develop a higher civilization, and they found here the Indian, who hy the combined power of intellect and labor in the white and the negro, had been compelled to recede further and further until they now occupied almost the last abiding place on the continent. If now we turn the negro lose and unarread, under the pressure of our vices, and with no self-corrections. if-government, the power of the white man and white intellect will soon doom him to a worse state of servitude than that the

which he is now passing. These were a lew of the reasons why he wasopposed to the enlist-ment of teproes as coldiers. The next resolution refers to the relationship of the seceding States, when they shall have returned to their allegisnee under the Union. We declare that they should preserve their legel status, he would bave preferred the expression "constitutional relations," but the difference is not material, as the same the status by both Waterial, as the same dea is taken by both. He next proceeded to or sider the various forms of legal condition He believed that whenever the people of any secuting State, who had escaped the desolasecuting State, who had escaped the desola-tion of war, came together, and, in their wise discretion and under the proper forms, declard, through a majority, their desire to return that they were again members of the Union, and that they had the same right to be represented in Congress as before the war. The State cannot be guilty of treason, but its people may be. He was therefore opposed to the plan of the President, which permitted the people to come back on certain conditions, and by taking an each one obtained. nd by taking an oath, one-half of which he could subscribe to with pleasare, but the other half was revolting, and savors too strongly of the bowstring. They are to swear to obey all laws and proclamations relating to slaves until they are adjudicated by the Supreme Court. Why not in relation to males also? The gentleman from Mahlenburg (Mr. Weir) says the President bor. owed the principle of this oath from the legislation of Kentucky on the subject of expatriation. He was afraid on the subject of expatriation. He was afraid the President's policy had been adouted as a measure or retaintion, and had been bor-rowed from the rebels themselves. He had

a usurper; and yet these puny little usurp-

ROOM NO 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, 1 PRANEFORT, February 18, 1864. the Honse, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hanon had the floor on his series of resolution; son had the moor on his series of resometons offered as an amendment to the report of the Select Committee on Federal Relations, and he enferced them lu an admirable speech, which occupied the attention of the House during its entire session. He responded to the sentiment of Mr. Bell, disclaiming any with the effend the features of any one but he wish to effend the feelings of any one, but he differed from that gentleman on several prin ciples announced by him on others, to wh he had merely alluded. Mr. B seemed thick that resolutions were unnecessary be-cause they could effect nothing. He dissented from this, for no great principle was ever en-forced and carried into practice without full and free discussion and the most narestricted expression of opinion. The world was ruled expression of opinion. The word was ruled yo opinion, and correct opinion is the form-lation of all good action. The enunciation of aithful statesmen. The morelity of a man's acte and his opinions are all that survive him. The peaceful conquests of mind trinmph over Il things, and the hesitation here expressed to give utterance to the voice of Kentucky, lest it might impair her influence or injure the feelings of those toward whom it was addressed, was a feeling in which the speaker

"That Kentucky is unequivocally opp

robibit the establishment of others.

States for the faithful and untiring efforts use

clates the respect the President has shown for the opinions and wishes of her loyal citizens in not ordering the recruiting of negro sol-diers within her limits.

dnty of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, to

This raorning the Freeh. Minded Institute, as cenal, gave rise to man v strong-minded speeches, and the appropriate in was voted—

The Secrete has concurred with the House

in the resolution to adjourn an briday next, to meet again on the first Wednesd by of Jan-

uary, 1865. Should any subject of vital nublic importance fail to be acted upon, the Governor can withhold his assent.

The bill to tax railroads, turnpikes, cities, towns, and all corporations, upon their property, was considered in the House. Several

erly, was considered in the mouse. Sevenal amendments to perfect its machinery were adopted, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, which embraced some of the provisions of Mr. Dellaven's substitute rejected as a whole yesterday. Mr. Benton renewed his amendment offered yesterday, providing that if a task is fived to any charter there shall be no

tax is fixed to any charter there shall be no

new mode of assessment under this act, which was defeated, and the original hill was passed. Mr. Ward then introduced atwin bill, providing means for the collection of taxes tor which corporations were now in default

to the State, which was passed. Thus, while Mr. Ward's bill provides "indemnity for the past," that of Mr. Thomas Insures "seeni y

Grand Fancy Bill next Friday nightl

Come one, come all!

him to suppress this gigantic and wicked

Resolved, That Kenlucky fully appre-

ers, in the name and behalf of Kentneky, had did not share. He spoke in eloquent terms of the high value we should attach to our pleat constitutional privileges of free speech and a free prees, and of our right to stek recress of grievances through petition, remonstrance, or protest. The wise founders of our government, when they framed its organic law, doubtless thought that they had maje it agreement, but a short avariance released her citizens from all allegiance to the government, and thus drew them into the tury of that terrible war which will end God only in his providence knows where! He would now show the gentleman from Muh-lenburg where the Presid at got his idea of oaths. We find that this self-constituted envernor to elected by the meet to be invested with full control of the army and navy of the commonwealth and its militia. and declared that no law should be passed, or act done, or appointment made, either civil or military, except with the concurrence of a majority of themselves and the approval of the Governor. They cky bill of rights speaks still more strongl to these points. Freedom is supported by free peech, and he who says there is nothing in the expression of legislative opinion speaks but lightly. Daniel Webster said it was a right in private but a duly in public life. He was surprised to hear political platforms ridicaled by the gratients. selves and the approval of the Governor. They arrogated to themselves the right to pass any acts deemed essential to the preservation of liberty and rights, and then the following oath was ordered imperatively to be taken by all efficers appointed by themselves:

"I, —, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God and upon my honor, that I will observe and obey all laws passed by the Provisional Government of Kentucky, so help me God." uled by the gentleman from Boyle, for It was calca by the gentleman from Boyle, for It was relidom done except by those who violate them. Are the party clap-traps of coenskins, leg-cabins, and hard clier, or the Allison letter of Gen. Taylor, intended as a mere elect conceing dodge, to be placed in a superior position of regard than the enuaciation of position of regard than the enuciation of creat, glorious, vital, and undying principles? These principles may not germinate immedially; they may remain in the soil where they are planted for years, or for centuries, but they will eventually spring forth and grow to strength in the full sunshine of intellectual light and develop-Thus, although there had been no previous now or of appeal from their usurped authority, to make assurance doubly sure, they imposed this the most revolting oath he had ever this the most revolting oath he had ever rd. Here is the place wheuse he Presim nt. It is most nawise to express the opinions we know to be

dent may have horrowed his form, but it was not to be found in the experience acts of the loval Legislature of Kennucky.

Mr. Bell felt disinchined to occupy the time of the House, and he therefore hurried to a close. He believed it was the part of wisdom now to make no utternous which and it in to express the opinions we know to be correct, when any great emergency calls for their distinct and emphasic enunciation. The present occasion demands it, it ever occasion did, and yet we are deprecatingly naked if we would speak in thunder-tones to the car of the President. He would answer Yes; he would speak to the President in tones of thunder, and his voice, had he the former, should flash to him with the vividness of lightning. There was a pressing necessity for Kentucky to speak out bodly now. He referred to a receut meeting beld in Campbell county, at which a high now to make no uttrances which could give offence, but to deal with events as became their gravity; harsh words would win few friends, but might embitter the strife. Kentucky's record by her legislative acts is one of which she may be justly proud. We need not compliment the gallattry of her sons, who, on many hard-fought fields against uncomal odds, have marched to yieldry. When equal odds, have marched to victory. When the first spoke through her Legislature, there was no silver lining to the dark cloud that curtained the State, but now our prospects are more hopeful. We have a veteran army, which is the armine will be redered. out body now. He referred to a recent meating field in Campbell county, at which a high Government official had called londly for the enlistment of colored troops, and urged especially that they should be drawn from the State of Kentucky. As a set-off and corrective to this, he sent to the clerk's table to be read the report of the recent meating which had which, in the spring, will be ready for a desperate and fearful strife, and it was caruestly the report of the recent meeting which had been held in Todd county, and he thanked God, that, though there were bad and dangerous counsels on our extreme northern border in the vicinity of Cincinnati, still the good old county of Todd stood firm and true during times which seem to overside the interest. perate and fearful strife, and it was earuestly hoped that success would crown their efforts. He would not and could not despair of the Republic, and he did not believe there was any power of human agency which could permanently divide it. He showed by a line of argument, that, if the Union should be divided on the slave line, it would soon be again divided on a geographical line, and that portion which included the States in the great Valley of the Mississippi from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies, would one day be peopled by a times which seem to override the judgments of men. He was glad to see in the Todd meeting, which was composed of the most intelligent and influential men of the county, that, after careful discussion, a firm support and incorsement were given to the resolutions of Garrett Davis in the United States. Alleghanies, would one day be peopled by a bardy race, who would found an empire vaster than that over which the Roman le-Garrett Davis in the United States Senate or Garrett Davis in the United States Senate, which he regarded as the greatest effort and the crowning triumph of the distinguished Senator, who stood the worthy successor of Clay and Crittenden, in the place where their burning elequence and underlating loyalty had so often been exemplified. Yes, there were peculiar reasons why Kentucky should be tracked the tracked to the content of the con vacter than that over which the Roman le-gions marched, or Roman Emperor ever held sway. To this great empire, the States of New York and Pennsylvania will rush to the vast confederacy, and thus the Union will be reconstructed substantially as it is were peculiar reasons way Kentucky should speak on now, and he trusted that no mere pride of opinion would prevent harmonious action as to the hest way to do it. We are struggling to maintain human rights; we must watch jeslously all infractions upon the Constitution, and, when we see danger, we In the heart of this valley, Kentucky occupies a proud and conspienous position, which she has maintained amid alurements that she had spurned with noble firmuess and indignation. In her first Legislature which indignation. In her first Legislature which assumbled here after these troubles began, should speak out promptly and boldly, for the people who will not speak out in redress of wrongs, impelled to silence either hy policy or tear, are already conquered, and the sub-icate of a deposition issaries from the Northern cities were har about these halls, with coin in their pocket, enendcavoring to procure the secession of Kentucky, but they were unable to induce her to
engage in it. It was then said jocularly, to hide
its significance, that if Kentucky would secele,
the city of New York would furnish an army
of 25,000 men, whom she could turn loose, as
that city would be anxious to seek the control ets of a despotism. Mr. Hanson then proceeded, section by sec-

Mr. Hasson then proceeded, section by section, to compare his resolutions with those reported from the Select Committee, and point cut that the latter did not touch upon the points which the great interests of Kentucky required her to speak. He objected to the phraseology of the passage that "Kentucky need make no further exhibition of her intense loyalty." The word exhibition looks like a slur; when a flaunting girl paranes the streets we say she makes an exhibition of hersell; an elephant comes to town, and an exhithat city would be anxious to seek the control of the trade of the great Southern republic. But Kentucky resisted the blandishments of weslih, and she stood nnaffected equally by petitions implety or dangerous allurements, and so, as he had once before said, she would stand as long as wood grows and water runs. The patriotism of Kentucky had been tried and tested, but it requires battles to he fought; elt; an elephant comes to town, and an exhi-itin takes place; and, if a man makes a bid it is us-less to use persua-ive means; the hour for that had passed. Call it what we will, speech, we sneer at his failure by asserting that he had made an exhibition of himself. The phrase, therefore, had a significance which he did not like. He spoke at length subjection or coercion, there is now no power under Heaven to save and restore the Union but to uphold it with the strong arms of patriotic soldiers. The problem has been pargainst the enlistment of negro soldiers, and onted out how it would effect the very evils patriotic soldiers. The problem has been par-tially demonstrated, and the only question now is will it be further upheld? If wed not resolve to do so, it will be reserved for a hold-er and better generation to regain what we have lost. He looked torward to a long career of glorions usefulness for the country, but to secure it, he would not have the acced-ing States return with gurlands on their prows, or sing preams to their prowes, but which were enumerated in his resolutions, He regarded the scheme as one step toward the confiscation of Southern estates and the division among slaves emancipated under the military law. He spoke, too, against the President's rlan of reconstruction, and would have referred more particularly to the principles contained in Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural Address and Annual Message, which were ows, or sing preams to their prowess, but ples contained in Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural Address and Annual Message, which were indorsed in one of his set of resolutions, but it had heen neglected entirely by the Select Committee. Is not Kentucky ready to stand by and indorse the sentiments and action of her Executive? He paid a high and glowing trionic to Governor Bramlette as a wise, parlotic, energetic, and Christian statement, who during all the paid. should they come back as penitent prodigals, he would joyfully and gladly welcome their coming, though it must be sad and monroful, virtually in widow's weeds, for many a widow will mourn a husband, many a mother a ow will mourn a husband, many a mother a son, who sleep in unknown graves: every family will be affected by the executities of war; fathers, at the roll-call around the family fire-side at evening, will miss the loved and cheriehed one npon whom he looked for support. Sadness, sorrow, and grief, must accompany their coming home, but he trusted they would be received in the cordial manner in which true peniteuts should be received. In this apprit of hope, of love, and of cordilation the trusted that the same of the sa

Christian statesman, who, during all the perils of the past four years, had hen always among the first in the armies or the councils of the State, and had, in his Inangural Address, promulgated a series of principles on governmental policy, the duty of Kentucky as a lovel State, and he with the series of principles on governmental policy, the duty of Kentucky as a yal Slair, and her rights under the Const. and appreciative investigation to any Presidential message he had ever read. He spoke elequently at a greater length, but I cannot follow his argument. He enferced his gratification at the close attention bestowed upon his results he was a superior to the control of the contr he had reported, would receive a cordial sup-port as a peace measure, for their value as a measure of peace was largely dependent upon the unanimity of the support they would resubstitute offered by Mr. Chandler was marks by all who were present. Mr. Lowry, of Todd, obtained the floor, and the House

then rejected—yeas 15, mays 71, after he had appended the following to it as an additional in the last days of a session, it is about as d fficult to find out what is going on, what propositions become laws, which fail, as it to the enlistment of negroes in the Federal ar-mies as soldiers—regarding the same as wrong would be to photograph a while in his dying fluris. My readers must not, therefore, be surprised if any subject of public interest should be overlooked, as I shall keep mysalt close to the resolutions on Federal affairs, in order to do as full justice as I can to gentlein principle, degrading to the service, unjust to the white soldier, and fraught with untold evils to our social condition. She carnessly protests against such cullstments, and urgently requests the President to forbid the same within her limits, and to have the camps crder to do as full justice as I can to gentle-men of ell shades of opinion as to policy. In deing justice to them, I shall do justice to the position of Kentucky, for she will take no step backward, but will reassert, I trust, all that is vital of her past legislative rezolves be-fore this Legislature takes its proposed recess. Neither the fanatics of the North nor the se-cessionists of the Confederacy will derive any comfort from the action of this Legislature. Kentucky is emphatically the rallying point for constitutional liherty, and, under the in-fluence of the resolutions which will be adopted, all who love the Union and desire its [e.petuity can rally to a common centre. established for that purpose removed, and to Mr. Adams, of Pike, then moved the follow. ing as a substitute, which was rej-cted-yeas 1. That this State need make no further exhibition by way of political resolutions of ter loyalty, or of her sincere devotion to the National Union. That the thanks of all good itizens are due to the President of the United

e petuity can rally to a common centre.

Alr. Smith, of Grant, called attention to my
intried abstract of his remarks on Federal Reations, in which I said he did not object to he use of negroes to put down the reh This was not what he said. He did say, that hough be was personally opposed to the en-istment of negroes, and believed that the cople of Kentucky were also opposed to it, f, despite our protests and remonstran he Government were to go on and persis in ecrations them, he was uposed to arraying the State in an attitude of hostility to the Gov-rnment because it had done what he, as an

of the army and navy of the United States, to use all legitimate means in his power to weaken the escenty and crash out treason.

14. Resolved, That when this accurated and concludes release rebellion shall have been enppressed and armed trailors against the Governmen to lone, or exist, Kentucky will, through the peaceful, undes prescribed by the fundamental laws of the Land, nee her efforts to correct any and all errors, that may have been committed, either by the "Vaccutive or Legislative departments of the Co. unmonwealth."

Mr. Hanson sten "d, that, as the question was now on the propose of substitute to his resolutions, he desired to a "ake a few remarks upon them, but as the hour was late, he yielded to a motion to adjourn. inment because it and done wants.

Mr. Weir, of Muhlenhurg, also called attenden to my report of the speech of Mr. J. F. Bell, in which he (Mr. W.) was made to appreciate the speech of orar as antagonistic to the resolutions reportery the Select Committee on Federal Relations hereas he had assented to them in the com whereas he had assented to them in the committee and intended to support them to the bitter end. He did not wish it by go out to his constituents, by implication, that he did not conent in that report, or that he had iddiculed them by calling them bor wopathic doses of loyal opinion. He expressed his surprise that the remarks of another gentleman should be diverted and in the applicable to himself, thus placing him in a talse position, and he protested against it. I have so often had occasion to say to those legislators whose positions I take pleasure in putting on record, that my sincere desire is to do islators whose positions I take pleasure in putting on record, that my sincere desire is to do them full justice, and that this correspondence is strictly impartial. I can only attribute the warmth of Mr. Weir to the fact that we are not personally acquainted, and that he is not aware how promptly and willingly I correct any error into which I may fall. He expressed his surprise at my mistake, but to me the ouly matter of surprise is that I make so few of them while writing amid the clamor of deate or the confusion of legislation. In this particular case, the error arose from my noting the simple initial W., which should have been written out Ward instead of Weir, and I corwritten ont Ward instead of Weir, and rect the record by saying the Harry Ward, of Harrison, made the humorous allusion to the homocopathic treatment of the matter by some of the resolvers, while the speech of Mr. Weir was directly upon the original report from the Standing Committee on Federal Affairs, through Mr. Alfred Allen, which he opposed through Mr. Alfred Allen, which he opposed allopathically through parts of three days. In the House this morning, the Senate bill authorizing the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad Companies to construct branch from some point on their road to Covington or Newport, or to contract with other companies to equip and run such branch, was finally passed. This is an important act of legislation, and I am pleased to state that the work will be speedily commenced and actively pushed to its completion. The branch will

> Mr. Rapier presented a petition from citizens of Larne and Nelson counties remonstrating against the Emancipation Convention to be held on the 22d in Louisrille. It was referred to a standing committee. The House passed a large number of local bills.
>
> The Stenate this morning considered Sense. passed a large number of local bills.
>
> The Scuare this morning considered Senator Whitsker's hill to prevent the spread of small-pox. It provides that the presiding judge of each county court shall appoint a person who shall have the exclusive right to vaccinate in the county. The appointee must show a certificate from the faculty of a State medical college as to his qualifications, and he shall keep on hand at all times good matter taken from a nurs Janarian. good matter taken from a pure Jennerian vesicle on the eighth day of vaccination, and use no other kind. He shall keep a record-book, in which he shall enter every case, the name, the date, and the appearances on the third, fifth, and eighth days. He shall not use

run through a rich country, the people of which will subscribe liberally to its stock.

vaccine matter from a person whom he has 16850m to suspect of having a cyphilitic or other infections taints of disease. If a shall be compelled to vaccinate every person applying, and shall go to those who, hy reason of the firming of the compelled of the compelled to the comp mity or other cause can pt-come to him lle is to te allowed one do lar for each vaccingate, and twenty five cents a mile when he has to visit a patient. If the pary is notable to pay, the appointee shall be paid out of the county levy, and the court of claims shall allow and make provizion for its payment, as in the case of claims against the estate of decedents. Appointees may select assistants, who shall have the same certificates of qualification and re-ceive the same compensation. Any violation of the provisions of the act shall subject the vaccinator to a fine of \$500, on presentment of vaccinator to a fine of \$500, on presentment of a Grand Jury, and to such damages as a party aggrieved may show to a jury he has suffered. A fine of \$500 is imposed on all who vaccinate or attempt to do 30 without the authority given in this act. There were several amendments suggested, all of which, with the original bill, were referred to a select committee, consisting of Sena-tors Landrum, Chiles, Duncan, Whitaker, and Robinson, with instructions to report at 3 o'clock this afternoon. One of the amendments was, that no one but a loyal physician should be selected. Senator Grover said, in reference to this suggestion, that, as we had itself to the suggestion of the same of the same of the suggestion. tried to suppress the rebellion by militiorce, by resolutions, and by legislation, thought we might now bring in the aid thought we might now bring in the aid of medical jurisprudence, and that the loyal physician should procure vaccine matter from a pure Jennerian vesicle of a loyal man, and. y infusing it into the system of cionists, we may in time secure a retura to

healthy loyalty.

The House hill to establish a Court of Comnon Pleas for Jelferson county was taken up in the Senate. A motion to lay it on the table was defeated—20 to 11. On the third reading of the bill. Senator Mallory said he felt coofident that the people of Louisville and Jefferson county did not want this bill. It was presend by a few interested parties, but the masses, in his opinion, did not desire it. Senator Grainger took a different view, and thought his constituents were in favor of it. Senator Bruner took ground against the bill; it provided a nice little office for some one as Judge, who would have a large salary for for months' service, and there had been no petition for the creation of the cont. Senator Whitaker said petitions had been before the Committee, who had decided that the court was an imperative necessity. He defended it n a speech during his prescribed time. ator Robinson objected seriously that all important husiness of the session should give place to the discussion of a vexed question from the city of Lonisville, which had courte, magistratess, and notry publics sufficient for all purposes. Paper calculations can show anything, but Circuit Courts are limited by the Cons system of progression, and yet, under another name, it is asked to establish a Common Pleas. It the Circuit Judge did his duty, there would be no necessity for this 'roost," on which less work would be done at a higher salary. He can call criminal terms whenever he chooses for the purpose of jail delivery. This was all a fixed-up thing. The present officers want to thansler perquisites from other officers to themselves. The argument is advanced that the present contristoo crowded with business, and yet it is proposed now it reaches the present contributions of the cont and yet it is proposed now to transfer other business to its jurisdiction, in order to inor that Conrt more than pays, in the security of justice, any expense attached to it. He paid a tribute to the vigilance of the police of Louisville, which would be lost if the jurisdiction should be changed, for the aids of the City Court must be dispensed with in the arrest of depredators. We have a most perfect system of vigilance, which costs the State notone cent, and it is proposed to break it up. The examining court is the initiatory and creat step to scope institute and his reand great step to secure instice, and it is proposed to give it up. Let the whole matter stand as it is, and, if there is any crying necessity, make the circuit judge spend more days in trying felony cases; he works but two bundred days in the year, while other circuit indicate in the state account of the state of t judges in the State are occupied every day in year, at the same salary. s vital to the interests of the State and are to lift up the proposed bill is that the present judge cannot try the criminals; but be can do it if he is compelled to hold more terms by some law which may be passed. Without a decision, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'cleck.

J. S. W.

ROOM No. 40, Carital flotel, Frankfort, Feb. 19, 1864

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1894 J
In the House yesterday afternoon, Mr.
Lowry, of Todd, spoke on the resolutions in
reference to Federal Relations. He said he
would not have uttered a word, but would
have cast his vote according to the dictates of
his conscience, were it not for the general tone
and tends of the debate, and some charges she has heretofore done, of her own citizens, all the and tenfor of the debate, and some charges made against him and those with whom he acted, and in vindication of the loyal constituency whom he represented. We should discard all prejudices and enter upon the discussion with calmness and urbanity; harshness has begotten a vindictive spirit which sees has begotten a vindictive spirit which should not embitter this grave controversy.

He should not attempt to discuss any man's loyalty, or call any one a radical or copperhead. That man is not loyal who merely fails to be gnilty of misprision of treason, but those whose every interest and feelings are in favar of the government in this war, and whose every impulse rejoices in the success of the Union arms, are the loyal. He did not held it loyalty to introduce the research that the success of the Union arms, are the loyal. He did not hold it loyalty to introduce long resolut in which to find fault and den in which to find fault and denonnce all the acts of the Administration and deprecate the rebellion only incidentally. He lived In a country where it cost something to be loyal, and he could not help being loyal, though threatened with destruction of life and property; and though some of the tailest men succumbed to the storm, be in his humility withstood it. He was a pro-slavery man by interest and education, and he stood to the government because he saw that in that course was the surest prohe saw that in that conrse was the surest protection of elavery. He was not the champion of President Lincoln; he had opposed his election; but now he is our President, and it is our outly to sustain him in every act to put down this stupendous rebellion. The Journal has charged that there was a party here in farer of the Administration and investigations. with the Freedom Convention to be held in Louisville, because they tabled the resolutions. He belonged to no party, but he was for crashing the rebellion. It the Administration does wrong, he would condemn it, but if they will be the resolution of the superior to the su it does right he was willing to give it credit for it, especially for the protection of the State. He proceeded to explain how the resolutions had been introduced, and how a compromise had been proposed, which he had hoped would have buried the original resolutions forever, but they have come up again. The gentleman from Tajler (Mr. Chandler) had charged that if gentlemen would look to the wishes of their constinents, they would not differently. This was levelled at him, because there had been a meeting in Todd county. Some who participated in that meeting were good Union men, but the truly loyal men of the county were not piesent, and two members of the committee were release, and one of them. were rebels, and one of them, not long since harbored two rebels in his house, and told a Federal officer, now a member of this House, a doron falsehoods to extricate himself. He had heard that a meeting was to be held there to cominate McClellan, but it was not represented by the control of the control o sented by those who were the most tried loyal man. He was elected on no platform and noder no pledges, and no one could argue that he was misrepresenting his county by reading the resolutions passed at that meeting. He was no convinced by any argument he had heard that it was recover to weather the heerd, that it was proper to vote for the reso-lations offered as a substitute; he was still unconvinced. Every doctrine enunciated in the amendment was in the report from the select committee, but the arguments here have been directed not against the doctrines con-tained there in but a to their phase along. tained therein, but as to their phraseology. Are we to differ skout words between two-edle-dum and twe-ciledee? The gentleman from Bourbon would thunder in the President's ear—he objected to the word "impolitie," but ear—he objected to the word "impolitis," but it was a very appropriate one, for a dignified legislative hody, and he much preferred it to expressing "abborrence and amqualified condemnation." By using such language, honor is concerned, and if our demands are not granted we must in honor light for them. There was no maken in the State who would raise a hand in such an event, and bring about practical hectility. an event, and bring about practical hostility against the government. He was not either or throwing the State into secession or in antagonism to the Federal Government to save the dying institution which was doomed to death, at the hands of its pretended triends, when they made the rash attack on Sumpter. He was not willing to endanger Kentucky for the sake of slavery, an man who loved his country would do so. and Ho entered into the support of the Committer's resolutions heartily and cordially and ter's resolutions nearthly and cordially and carnestly, and did not intend to give them a lukawarm support. All could indorse them and vote for them, despite the criticisms upon heir wording. The gentleman from Boarben had objected to the word "exhibition" as if it were applicable only to a monkey-show. Why, the gentleman had made an exhibition of his telept and ovatorical shifts, and he

of his talent and oratorical ability, and he

weak his arguments, how the giant had been shorn of his strength, and it was to be hoped he had not been in the lap of the Deliah of secession. He did not believe that this rebellion was about crushed out, when its giantic.

country, but we hear so much of the faults of

country, but we sear so much of the faults of br. Lincoln that some hre lose sight of the fact that there is a rebellion, and imagine there is nothing to fear but the ontrageous conduct of the Government. We should nev-er arraign the Administration by comparing it with the dreadful crimes of the rebellion.

n the enormities of the latter all the fanite of

Gentlemen lose sight of the first great cause in their anxiety to find fault with the Administration. The idea that the resolutions imply that we must walt until after the war is over before we use all constitutional means to over perfore we use an constitutional means to correct any maladministration is incorrect. We must do it now, and at any time, and the resolutions are not liable to the construction put upon them. He believed that the support of the resolutions was not a test ot loyalty, and these who voted to table them or loyarty and those who voted to table them we eas loyal as any. There is not a man in the House now who would vote for the original resolutions offered; their impracticability has teen established, and they have been much mod field by the gentleman trom Bourbon. Gentlemen had luvoked constitutional liberty and wanted Kentucky to fall, if fall she must, with the old flag in one hand and the constitution in the other. This was tragic, and he felt deeply for the gentlemen, tut he thought they would feel better, and had no doubt they felt better now, and would and no doubt they rest better now, and would not touch the original resolutions with a torty-toot pole. Much has been said conceining Mr. Lincoln's amnesty oath, and gentlemen say they would not take it. They must re-member they are not traitors in arms against their povernment. If they were in the rebel ranks and lired of strife, and desired to come back into the Consument, they wisher to have tions to the government, they might not be it then appeal to us to preserve our jewels.

Is slavery one of the jewels? He held that to save the Union he would cast off slavery, dear as it was to her. In this great sruggle, which involves the solution or the tailure or success of free government, we have the ardent prover of every values freedom throughout the civilized world. The latric of our liberties cannot be destroyed without safecting the great heart of all the world, and shall we make any one institution word, and said we have any one institution the sine que non, without which we do not care to preserve our governmental fabric? Will we permit the Union to stand upon the dangerous rocks rather than suffer our peculiar institution to be imperilled, valuable as it dangerous rocks rather than under our pecu-lar institution to be imperilled, valuable as it is to us? He said no; it the ship is about to be stranded, and slavery, as just of the cargo, it thrown overcoard would and the slavery go overboard! With a brief parameter as to the glorious Union of our counser, Mr.

Lowry closed his remarks. Mr. Sbarklin, of Jessamine, next obtained the floor. He believed there was as munimons determination to support the war and crush the rebellion, and that the great objects of all were the same. He should not have spoken had it not been that there had been implications upon the last Legislature, o which he was a member. He believed that i which he was a member. He believed that if the resolutions adopted by that body had oeen made the rule of conduct of the Administra-tion, we should have been much nearer the settlement of our difficulties and the crushing of the rebellion. He took up those resolu-tions, showed the principles contained in them, and defended them from the aspersion of the member from Grant (Mr. Smith), who had said that in his part of the country these resolutions were regarded as a very good rehelp latform. The speech of Mr. S. was able, and I regret that my limits will not allow a

uil report of his argument.
At the nights session of the House, the con At the nights session of the House, the consideration of Federal Relations was resumed, when Mr. Bramlette offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the original resolutions and amendments pending. They embraced the general resolutions of the Louisville Convention, preceded by the following:

1. Resolved. That this General Arsembly declarabelors it has often limes declared, that he extends that he extends the context of the context

ever.

3 Resolved. That it is the deliberate opinion of Kantu ky, that the only hope for the restoration of the National Usion is upon that great charter of our free dom. be Coustlin to of the Usited States, and that civil war new pending between the United States are the year pending between the United States are the people in relation, should be proceeded for the open pending the supremary from constitution and the law, equated in pure at a state thereof.

A. Read-cod, That in the exercise of the right to critically the conduct of the Sational Administration, this depend a seembly declares that the Uroclam-tion of the President of the United States, by which he as some to commelpate all the claves within certain State, is an whee, unconstitutional, and void.

5. Readcod. That while Kenhicky desires the restoration of the authority of the National constitution and the Union formed thereby, and while she is not now prepared to suggest any plan for the accomplishment of that end, beyond the authority of the satisfies within the constitution and the Union formed the constitution and the Union formed the satisfies of the relation, she yet condemna, as violative of every principle of our republican form of government, any effort to reduce any of the States los a colonial or iscritically condition, or to abolish or after the relative position of any of the States loward each other or to the Federal Government.

ther or to the Federal Government,

6. Resolved, That Kenniczy disapproves of the enlistment of negrees halving army of the United
States, and she protess in the most solvent menner,
against all attempts to entire in said army the
slaves of citizens of Kentucky, against the will of
their owners. Kennicky will promptly formath, as
she has heretofore done, of her own citizens, all the
mon required from her by the National Government.

7. Resolved, that for all wrongs which may have
will seek redress under the Constitution, Realrocky
will seek redress under the Constitution, the process
the University of the Constitution, the process
the general that powerful and freeslatable agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

dorsed the resolves of the last Legislature. He defended the resolutions of the last House, which the Senate rejected, advising a Mississippi Valley Convention, from the charge that it was disloyal in sentiment. Its objects were the preservation of the whole government. ment, the maintenance of the integrity Union, and to prevent the commerce river from heling impeded by the imposition of export and import duties by one or more States serzing its months. If there was anything disloyal in these efforts, he was prepared to assume their whole responsibility. He next compared the resolutions of the Select Committee, and the amendments of Mr. Hansen, and argued that the latter more definitely expressed the sentiments of the Union men of Kentucky. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and were foreigness. with great attention, and were forcibly ex

pressed. Mr. Lanck followed in a defence of the se-

lect report. He gave a history of the secasion movement, and asserted that all the vital principles heretofore annotated by Ken'urky phrough her Legislature and Conventions were embodied in those resolutions, not in the same language, but with equal force and dis-tinctions. tinctness. The first question was on the anhalitute offered by Mr. Bramlette, and the geas and nays were called, but when the clera came to the name of Mr. Bramlette, he started that he had proposed the substitute at the suggestion of many gentlemen who were willing to indexe it. is had been carefully proing to marke it. is had been carefully propared from excerpts of the former resolves of the Lonisville Convention and of the Legislature, but all objectionable language, or what might be regarded as such, had been expurgated. But as the consideration of his resolutions had been cut off by the order stopping debate, and the House had not proper time consider them, he would, if permitted, with draw them, which permission was accorded.
The House then proceeded to vote separately on
Mr. Hanson's amendments. The first (a substiinte for the second of the Select Committe) was negatived, 56 to 27. On the adoption of the firs additional, or fourth resolution of the amendments, the vote stood, yeas 35, mays 49. On the fifth resolution the vote stood, yeas 29, nays 55. On the sixth resolution the vote was, yeas 21, nays 53. The seventh resolution was negatived, yeas 29, nays 55. The seventh resolution was negatived, yeas 29, nays 55. The sighth, which indered the principles of Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural Address and Annual Message, was adopted, 44 to 39. Those resolutions which were rejected were not defeated became there were real objections to them, but, from a desire to procure a vote as nearly naminous as possible, it had been resolved to adopt the compromise from the Select Committee. At last the main question was reached—the report of the Select Committee—but it was not reached over a rejection of the principles enunpiated in the able and loyal State paper of Governor Brawlette, nor were they indered by the additional, or fourth resolution of the in the able and loyal State paper of Governor Bramlette, nor were they indorsed by the
votes of ali those present who had supported
him a week ago for United States Senator,
or had been elected here on the same platform
with bim, and had indorsed all his official
acts. The resolution declaring his principles
those of Kentucky, first suggested by the
venerable Mr. McFarland, of Daviess, was
adopted. Atta 22 The falls, of positive size. venerable Mr. McFarland, of Daviess, was adopted—44 to 39. The folly of voting against one's judgment was never more fully exempified. Thus Mr. Lowry explained that he had shown his confidence in the Governor hy voting for him as United States Senator, and therefore he should vote in the negative name. Mr. Luttrell explained his vote hy saying he had opposed the Governor for United States Sanator, and therefore should vote to indure his principles name. Mr. Miller, of Ohio, said he was for the Conference Resolutions, but as this was something extra, he should vote for this was something extra, be should vote for it. Mr. Ward said he had never voted against so many good recolutions in his life, and this one was among them, but as compromise was the dove of peace which broaded over the order of the day, he supposed he should have o continue to vote against good resolutions, in the spirit of conciliation. After the vote had been declared, Mr. Bailey, of Logan, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, and others were anxions to do the same, but the House would not permit it. In very good taste, certain alterations to the report of the Select Committee were adopted, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Bullio, and Mr. Bell, of Boyle, which made the first resolution declare "that the State need make no

urther declarations by legislative res

of her intense lovalty or her sincere and no-

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. The amending of the constitution is ow the rage with the radicals. The latest manifestation of this latest rage is found in the proceedings of the recent meeting at Alleghany City. Where it will all end, Heaven nly knows. It was thought great folly, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, when conservative men prophesied that radicalism would go on to such lengths as it has already reached. The idea was scoffed at when we said that the next step would be an attempt to force a particular form of religion on the whole reople. That step has already been taken. Not boldly, nor in such form as to attract attention, for the steps of radicalism are stealthy at first. A convention was held at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of January, the report of which states that letters in sympathy with the object were read from Charles Sumner, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and others. The proceedings occupied two days and result d, as we are told, in the unanimous adoption of the following memorial MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

We, citizens of the United States, respectively ask your honorable bodies to adopt catures for amending the Constitution of the United States so as to read ln su stance as fol-

lows:

We, the people of the United States, hum-hly acknowledging Almighty God as the course of all authority and power in civil gov-ernment, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations, his revealed will as the su-preme law of the land, in order to constitute a thristian government, and in order to constitute a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the inadicable rights and the blessings of hie, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity, and all the people, do order and establish this Constitution for the

ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

And further that such changes in respect to the oath of office, slavery, and all other matters, should be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble. And your memorialists will, &c.

Upon which one New York contemporary makes these indicious comments: "The proocal to place in the Constitution a declaration of our faith as a Christian people appeals at once to the hearts of all good Christian men. It is obvious that the vast majority of the people of the United States can adopt the sentiments toward God and Christ here advalued. But let us pause a moment before we accept the plan of putting our religious faith iuto our fundamental law. It is not to be questioned that a very large number, including many of our most valued and valuable citizens, cannot sceept and adopt this proposed declaration of faith. Is it not then a dangerons step for a free people to take? The first s'ep toward religious persecution in all nafons has been taken in some such way as this. Huberto the glory of the American nation has been that Jew and Gentile united in it with freedom. In no other country on earth has perfect equality and freedom been given o the Hebrew race, of which our Lord and his apostles were born. But the adoption of this clause in our Constitution at once excludes Hebrews from office and representation. No raelite cauld take the oath to support the onstitution thus amended, and none therefore could hold office under it. This must be considered before we adopt the new clause. Besides, blgoted constructionists would soon e found who would hold that the new provision made all laws and enactments uncontitutional which recognized any other freeom of worship than that known as Christian. Then would arise disputes about what is Christianity, and before long some section or State would become Pharisaically self-righteous, and claim that it was the head and front of Christianity, and that all men must worship ccording to its liturgy and creed. Such is the nevitable future from the adoption of the amendment." Our contemporary might filly have added, that, from the last re-nit he deduces, would arise somet or later a civil war concerning religion, more terrible even than the civil war now tearing at the vitals of the K-public. The tinth is, it has become abundantly clear, that, if the radicals bear sway in the governnent for another Presidential term, they will by various means plant the seeds of civil war n the very frame of our political system, transmitting to posterity an Inheritance of

anarchy and of bloodshed. Shall the radicals bear sway in the governnent for another Presidential term? This is the question to be submitted to the people at the Presidential election in November 1: is a question of tremendons Import. Let the

We see it is announced that General Gilmore has given Charleston a respite "The secret is let out by the tattling New York papers," says the Philadelphia Balletin, that the siege of Charleston is virtually tandoned. General Gillmore is coming North; most of his troops have been sent, or are going, elsewhere, and the iron-clada, with the exception of the New Ironsides, are to be ent to the Gulf. Thus ingloriously terminates the most tedious and costly enterprise of the war. Charleston cannot be taken with the forces we have brought against it. The moniers cannot cope with the forts and the obstrucions, and the New Ironsides, which is really the only vessel fit to engage the forts, draws too much water for the harbor. The capture or the city by our land forces is totally impracticable. After the expenditure of many willions, and after a bombarlment and a waste of powder scarcely ever exceeded in warfare, we are compelled to confess our

inshility to accomplish what we undertook. "Mortifying as this is to us, and exultant as the rebels will be at our discomsture, the siege of Charleston has not been without its sdvantages. General Gilmore has done as such as any man could have done with the forces at his disposal. He has driven the rebe's from Folly and Morris Islands. He bas destroyed Fort Wagner and many minor batteries, and he has made Fort Sumpter a heap of ruins. He has constructed natteries where no one dreamed they could be constructed, and he has thrown shot and shell, with effect, to greater distances then were ever before known. He has made the greater part of the pestilent city of Charleston nainhabitable, and has inflicted noon the nime movers in the rebellion heavy loss in roperty. Europe has been amused at the work he has done, and the lessons he has taught in the art of war advance the world's knowledge of that art more than anything done in the last quarter of a contary. We presume that all the hatteries we have constructed will be held by sufficient garrisons, and that the blockade of Charleston will be maintained as strictly as ever. But, until we can have the right kind of iron-clad floot to go into the harbor, no further attempt will be made to capture Charleston."

We trust there la some mistake concerning this announcement; but, if there is not we trust "the right kind of iron-clad Seet" will e provided forthwith. The anthorities have the means at their command. Let them apply the means without delay. The respite given to Charleston should be as short as pos-

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—We were vester rand Last Transmiss.—We were vester-day shown a letter, says the Nashville U alon, from a member of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, to his Stother, a member of the 4th regiment, in which he states that a few days since he and some of his comrades were one on a scout, and when some twenty-five or thirty miles from Knoxville they came upon he rebe prickets and captured agrants, these the rebel pickets, and captured seventy-three of them, including their officers. They like wise captured about one hundred mules and eighteen or twenty wagons. Our loss was one man severely wounded. The First Cavalry is doing noble service.

We see that a farmer, a practical fruitgrower residing In Southern Indiana, has been writing a letter, in which he states that there is but little hope of a plantiful fruit crop. The extreme cold weather about New-Year's not only destroyed the buds, but, he says, in many cases it killed all the younger branches of the trees. This was not only the case as to reaches, but also the apples, pluma, and cherrenches, but also the apples, pluma, and cherrenches. reaches, but also the apples, plums, and cherries. We hope his fears may not be fully

of her intense loyalty or her sincere and no-alterable devotion to the National Union and the Constitution." The phrase "le-gal status" was also changed to "con-stitutional relations." The vots was then taken on the resolutions of the com-mittee, and stood 79 yeas, 3 nava, the negative votes having been east by Messrs. Baker, of Boone, Foster, of Carroll, Garriott, of Trimble, Layton, of Lewis, and Linley, of Livingston. Mr. Sayres, of Kenton, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion was laid on the table, when at half-part tan o'clock In the enormities of the latter an the manus of Mr. Lincoln sink into utter insignificance, incendiarism, murder, and every evil of the war, can be traced back to secession, and there is not a negro freed but can exclaim, "Thank accession has stricken off my chains."

The description of Lewis, and Linley, of Livingston. Mr. Sayres, of Kenton, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion was laid on the table, when at half-past tan o'clock the House adjourned.

J. S. W. The Butt court-martial at Cincinnasi la progressing slowly. It will contiaus during the next month, we are informed. ull-eighted indeed who does not

gh this misrepresentation. truth is, Kentucky since the preseu ion commenced has shown no love ver of slavery, the question of the or discussed in her borders. She, howhas shown an unconquerable love of on guarantees to her, which forms ntial part of the Union for which her sre shedding their blood in battle, and the dominant party would strike down r to strike at slavery. This alone is ve Kentucky has shown and is showing. his is what the language of the Chroni-

ted from the dialect of abolitionisa he broad vernacular of American pam. the Chronicle's language would run "Since the present rebellion comd, Keptucky, of all the Southern States ch adhered to the Union, has shown the wnacious love of the Union and the Conion." The compliment is indeed a high out it is only just. The love of Kentneky Union and the Constitution has thus wallowed up all passion concerning sla-In the breast of Kentucky the love of y and the hatred of slavery have been subordinated to the love of the Union he Constitution. To this overmastering she has sacrificed all other passions er of love or o'hatred. And of no other in the whole Union even can the same eaid in equal measure with equal truth. h is the proud position Kentucky occupies

il Kentucky maintain this posi-The leysl men of Kentucky, her from secomion and who have iuce guarded with unsleeping vigher rights and her honor, say: YES! redicals of Missonri and of Maryland, g prostrated their own States at the fact party that subordinates the love of the and the Constitution to the batred of ry, say: No! and they to-day assemble midst of us to plot for the execution of will and for the defeat of the will of the en of the State. We shall see which It is stated that Gen. Gilmore, despair-

the capture of Charleston, has all at tired from before that city to operate sonville in Florida. We agree with Vork Times, that, if the detachment expeditionary force does not in the jeopard the possession of Morris ite works and garrisons are still t to hold their own against any enes into which Beauregard might be ed, it still remains difficult to see any te object to be accomplished by it ville has already been twice occupied nd because the forces were wanted else There is not the smallest military ance la Florida, for the rebels bave no there worth speaking of, and the State strategic value whatever. Had we ina surplus of force which we did not know dispose of, it might be worth while. usely political sense, to send an expedi-Florida which would occupy it en perand enable the State to come back he Union. We believe a majority of the of Florida are in sympathy with us, would gladly see the restoration of their but in order that this shall be made ble, it is necessary to ensure the permaotection of the people. They caunot to show their loyalty if this is merely such another flying visit as they have every summer for the past three years. ford to send ten thousand men into a this object? Surely not. We trust there wisdom in this move other than meets we; but, for the present, we can't see it Il the Administration never appreciate miserable stupidity of scattering our s upon all sorts of expeditions whilst the are wisely and skilfully concentrating

the whole of Florida it of no military cortance nor strategic value whatever. The w York World regards the movement with at disfavor. It says "the conquest of Florwill do no more to put down the rebellion a would the occupation of Yucatan or Colsiand. The object is political. Fiorida been marked out as one of the rotten ough States which is to holp make Mr. coin Precident. Gen. Sherman's more-tim Missemippi, which is so pussiing the larry strategists, is, as will presently be overed, to conquer that State for the same pose.—N Y. Paper. We don't know what the intentions of the

rities of the nation may be, but we do w that Gen. Shermau is not actuated by political desire in the conflict he is an tly and gloriously waging. He is not a great general, but a brave soldier, and fore he will obey orders or resign. In piuion, founded upon much evidence, he ing a most tremeudous campaign iu South. If he shall accomplish, as we be he will, what we think he intends, he very soou awfully scotch the infernal

The grand blander on the Federal side li this war has been the want of concenon. Probaby not one of all our coast ditions, with the single exception of the are of New Orleans, has tended to bring war to a close.

rties or counties, but in its armies. Wnile se are in strength, the rebellion is in ngth. We may overrun territory, we conquer the great rebel armies, we shall e done very little toward subduing the lion. Str ke at the rebel armies. If we eve not force enough to strike effectually,

this hetates "Longstreet is being rapidly re n n tattee "Longstreet is being rapidly reforced. More than even thousand men
we passed through Bristol to join the rewe commands. Full supplies of clothing
ad choes for Longtreet's troops are rapidly
riving, also money to pay them off."

Rebel anthority on this point may not be
thout doubt, but while we take it when bad

their side, we must also take it when goo the same aide.—Phil Inquirer. We can't exactly agree with our ntemporary. If a mau is to be believed when he confesses his weakness, it doesn't follow that he is entitled to credit when he

boosts of his strength. The Washington Chronicle invites its eaders to "take an inside view of the rebel-

liou." Perhaps we will if somebody will zurn the thing inside out. The Editor of the Nashville Press threatens to take a stick to his neighbor of the

Union. One war at a time is enough for one

The Brooklyn Union says that Sec. perced over to the next session. ator Wilson spared Garrett Davis. Pity he didn't spare bimself.

Burnett's Florimel is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin, and yet permaneut that its flavor clings for weeks.

REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing he suffering to know that we have an of-ual cure for this truly troublesome disease. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cin-nati, takes great pleasure in informing all e splendid preparation. It is manufactured No. 6 East Pourth street. Cincipnati, Obio. Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal. LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, ?

FRANKFORT, February 20.

ack yesterday Senator Fisk s bill, providing for Kentneky soldiers to vote for Presidenti electors, without amendment, and with unanimous expression of opinion that it should This, I presume, will settle the mooted question of its constitutionality. Article 2, ection 8, prescribes that voters shall vote in their precinct, "and not elsewhere." Article 8 section 12, says aligence on the business of the State or the United States shall not forfeit a residence ouce obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage. But does this provision carry the right of suffrage elsewhere than in the precinct of the voter's residence? This is answered that the Constitution of the United States prescribes that Cougress shall fix the day for a Presidential election, but reserves to the State the power to settle the manner of election. It was conceded by all the Senators that the hill was carefully prepared to guard against nudue infinence or constraint on the part of ranking officers, but an extended debate took place on an amendment offered by Senator Sampson, to make the officers certify that no constraint, force, or improper infinence was exercised. and that the election was legal, which was added to the bill, and thus amended it was

passed-29 to 1, Senator Grover. The bill to prevent the spread of the smallpex was reported back, amended by the Special Committee, so that any person can vaccinate, but he is liable to penalties if | led mc, like a true astronomer, to scan the he does not use good matter from a pure Jennerian vesicle, obtained from persons appointed by the courts to keep it. The latter are subjected to penalties for not keeping the pure article, and the former if he does not procure it from an authorized person. Senators Whitaker and Fisk took issue on several amendments, which shows the contagions nature of the disease under discussion, as they were both pitted-against each other.

Senator Bush moved to take up the Faderal Relation resolutions, from the House, but objections were made by Senator Prall.

The bill to provide for the establishment of the Agricultural College, for its supervision and location, was taken up in the Senate by uranimous consent, on motion of Senator Mallory. It was amenged to provide that the scrip should not be sold at less than seventyfive cents per acre, and that the managers may appoint agents to superintend the sale, select lands and locate them, and shall locate not less then one-half of said scrip, and no sale shall be made of any part of the located land except by the concurrence of at least five of the managers. Thus amended, the bill was passed -yeas 32, navs none.

In Senete a bill was presented to provide that the journal and acts of the present session should be printed and bound in separate volumes, immediately after the adjournment for the recess, or as soon thereafter as possible. The bill also provides for the number of shall be printed hereafter. Senator McHenry offered an amendment to facilitate the delivery of documents to those who are entitled to them, making it the duty of the officer to distribute them, under pensity of forfeiture of double the amount he would receive as compensation. This was subsequently withdrawn, and the bill postponed until to-day,

The House bill to establish a Keutneky Claim Agency in the city of Washington has passed the Senate. This is an important measure for the interests of the State and the soldiers and widows of soldiers.

The House bill providing for the taxation of railroads, turnpikes, cities, towns, insurance companies, express and telegraph compaules, and other corporations, apon their real estate, was taken up in the Souste, and passed, after a brief explanation from Senator Robinson. This is a very important act, which originated with Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, is drawn with great care, and will provide a new source of revenue to the State, which has not heretofore been used.

Senators Mallory and Grainger, and Reprepave we the force to spare to do this? Can sentatives Marshall, Delph, and Weir, have W. as a Swiss swain, and Mr. W., with his been appointed a comm provement Convention to meet in Louisville on Wednesday next.

> In the House yesterday afternoon, the bill to provide for the organization of the army of Kentucky came up, and Mr. Browne, of Washington, moved to refer it to the Committee ou Military Affairs, which was rejected. He next moved to amend the hill, by providing that the commissioned officers shall be elected. If the act coutemplated a call of the militia for State defence, this would be a pertirent amendment. But the Governor is Commender-in-Obiet of the army, navy, and militia. A Kentucky army is now prepared, and this avoids all the evils which have made our militia system inefficient, by bringing the cerdidates for military officers iuto such intimacy with the privates that there can be no proper subordination, as discipline will be relazed by officers in order to secure the favor

and the votes of the men, and consequently the militia sinks to the mere level of an armed mob. The bill may contemplate novel measuses which have no precedent, but the present condition of the State and country is uovel and without precedent also, and we are compelled to move with events. The question has long been settled that a State milit a, when called into the Federal service, are to be officered by the President of the United States. This power has been delegated to the State anthorities, for convenience, and ou the supposition that better officers can be obtained when the appointing power is personally acquainted with those who desire commissions. But those commissions are at a I times subject to revocation and change by t e President. The same principle has been engrafied upon the organization of troops for

ate defence, and I regard it as vital to their discipline that it should be adhered to. Mr. Browne's amendment was rejected, and the bil passed.

lu the last honrs of a legislative session, it s impossible for oue person to keep the run of bills between the two Honses, and I therefore do not attempt any reflection of the basirees of this day, but, where I can ascertain that final action has been taken on any subject, it will be mentioned.

An act to prevent the recruiting of citizens f this State within its limits by agents of other States, and imposing a fine of five bundred dollars for each offence, has been passed. The bill organizing the new Board of Inrnel Improvement has passed. The act to

stablish an Agricultural College was postoned until after the recess. Mr. Beuton, of Keutou, introduced a bill concerning lotteries, which was laid over until after the recess, of which I shall here-

The Hones resolutions on Federal Relations have not yet been taken up in the Senate. and will not be if they can be fillibustered off. I shall reserve comments nutil the final

action is taken. The House bill to establish a Soldiers' Relief Fund was referred back in the Senate to the Military Committee ou account of the supposed unconstitutionality of the proposed mode of raising the mouey. The hill authorizes the Governor to borrow \$100,000. There is a general desire to perfect the bill; so it was

The House bill to provide pay for those persons who had died or been disabled by wonuds or sickness, after having been mustered into the State service, and before they could be mustered into the Federal army, was laid on the table of the Senate by a vote of 14 to 13.

The Fancy Ball last night was a great sucese, and had but one drawback in the opinion of many, which was the absence of "Bonrbon's fair daughter," though the county was most charmingly represented. The toilets of the tadies were beautiful, and in some instances magnificent, and the fancy colors caused the lilies and roses of their complexbon's fair daughter," though the county was caused the lilies and roses of their complex-

Miss Sue Draffen, who, as Sister Ruth, in the simple quaker garb, looked irresistably sa eet. Her sister Mary, in Spanish costumhad many admirers. Miss Molly R., of Louis-The Senate Indiciary Committee reports ville, with a family proclivity for the loyal uniferm, appeared as a vivas diere, and, though she had not her canteen with her, she deal ut spirit from her eyes, which was drunk in every gentleman present. The superb Miss Lilly W., also of your city, always charming and spirituelle, looked unusually well in her enperb Greek dress, and many a sighing cavalier donbtless exclaimed:

Faid of Athers, are we part, Give, oh stye me back my heart. ne of my special favories, the divine Julia of Shelby county, as Parthenia, the Mailen of Marseillin, looked as if she could southe the beart of any barbariau. How happy the man to whom she one day will impart the realization of

Two sonis with but a single thought, Iwo hearts that beat as one. At the last fancy hop, I spoke of Mrs. 11., of Marior, as the best-dressed lady in the room, and she was equally successful in her adornments last night, and her dismond necklad ard other ornaments were dazzling and rich ost tempting one to emplate the deeds of R bin Hood. Her pure white, with the streakings of light from the precious stones, were emblamatic of morning. In the full blaze of her charms, Miss Rebecca O, of Merde, was dressed as Noon, and I saw many

beaux after-noon. Of the queenly and grace-

Mrs. M., of your city, it might well be

She walks in beauty, like the night, for her dark robe, studded with silver stars. beaven beyond. Miss Ada S. of Jefferson county, as the queen of belles, and Miss M. B. A., as a shepherdess, with her crook, were well sustained characters. Miss Aunie T., of this place, assumed the character of the Empress Jo sephine, and looked as if the boudoir of Malmaimight have been graced by her presence. The French Court, at the time when fashion culminated under the Pompadour, was superbly represented by Miss Rebecca Davis, of Bouron, and Miss Mary C, of St. Louis, both of whom are blondes, and of course looked well with their diamond powder. Miss Emma Bachelor, as a Turkish daucing girl, from her turbaned head to her tiny little slippered feet, was "a thing of beanty," and may she be "a forever" to some other bachelor. Miss Mary B., with the uniform of a Hungarian bu.war, had many admirers; and Miss P. W., also of Fraukfort, as the Bohemian Girl, was very well costumed. It I were a bird-fancier, I'd have a starling taught to speak, and i should bollo nothing but "Mother Hubbard,"

so witchingly was that old nursery acquaintance represented by Miss S., of this Mis.s C., also of Frankfort, was place. dressed as Signora Aliessandro Masseroni, the Female Briga.nd. Miss Patty Duncan, of Garrard, was charmingly costumed after one of the engravings in the work devoted to the beauties of the tirue of Martha Washington and the first "Conr. of our Republic." Miss P., of Ohio, as Undine, looked like a nymph copies of messages, reports, bills, &c., which to cheer the solitude of the Numas of our legislative halls. Miss Sallie R, as a Highland lassie, could make her swain declare that for her "he would lay him down and die"; may her only checks in life be these on her tartan. Miss H., of this capital, as a nun-such during Leut, was a looker-on, and Miss Joe R., of Dauville, appeared as her charming seif after a fortnight's sickness, and "uone but berself can be her parellel." Little Miss P., at Red Riding Hood, must not be overlooked, little as she is. Many ladies not in fancy dress might be referred to for their taste and charms, among whom Miss Trabue, of Louisvi;le, Miss T., Miss Alice T., and Miss Fanny T. of Jeffersou, Mrs. G., of Pewee Valley, as visitors, demand a bow of welcome. Our

> not speak. Of the geutlemen in costume, Mr. Sam. M. appeared as Richard Cour de Lion, the lionhearted, because he is oue of the most susceptible young geutlemen of my acquaintance. He looked very well. Mr. Theodore D. as Coarles 1., and Mr. S. as Rochester, Mr. Vest undress Polish uniform, all deserve honorable mention, while the junior "member from Kenton" was represented by his aud the ladies' humble servant, J. S. W.

of "bright particular stars," of whom, I will

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the encolment bill, made a report, which, after a partial reading, was ordered to be printed and made the order for to-morrow. The Honse provision for the \$300 commutation was agreed to, with the proviso that it shall exempt for no longer period than one year, and that, at the excitation of that ime, such person shall the expiration of that time, such person shall be again liable to draft. The bill reported also trees colored persons who may he drafted do free colored persons who may be dratted. It provides that such troops shall not be assigned as State troops, but suit be mustered nto the service as United States colored volume.

Mr. Conness introduced the following joint resolutions:

Be it Resolved, 1st, That the Provost Marshal Gueral be and is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States under such directions. tions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlist acuts chall be credited to their appro-priate districts; provided, nevertheless, that, icas much as persons culisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisted shall not be entitled to receive any bounty

upon their enjistment.
20, That the President of the United States 2d, That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the public ervice requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in the service, and are now editisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon the terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, provided the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be provided the unmber of transfers company or regiment shall not be to reduce such company or regibelow the minimum of strength re quired by the regulations of the military ervice; and, provided, further, that such su as may have been paid to persons so transferred as bonuty for culistments to the military service, shall be transferred from the Recruiting Fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land

On motion of Mr. Grimer, the following mendment was added:

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be
seld to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman
eretofore enlisted into the naval service an advance of three months' pay as a bonnty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money such enlisted seaman may be entitled to. The joint resolution, as amended, was acotted.

Mr. Coness explained that the joint resolu-

ion gives discretionary power to the Presi-dent to transfer seamen enlisted into the army to the navy, to make up crews for the ships of war to be sent to the Pacific cost. The Navy Department were ready to send ships to the Pacific coast for its protection, but, by reason of the great bounties paid the soldiers, the navy could not get sailors, and this provision was to meet the difficulty, and cnable the Government to send such face to the Pacific as will give ample protection against attack,

HOUSE. Mr. Pendletou, as member of the Committee ou Ways and Means, differed in opinion with the Committee The amount to be would be small, and offered but little relief. The Secretary of the Tressury now has lower to buy gold, and he, personally, would not trust any officer with the power to sell gold, thus giving him the opportunity to raise or depress the market at his own particular

or depress the market at his own particular pleasure.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, announced the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for this pawer.

Mr. Pendleton said, in the course of four months we will have to pay an interest more than the amount of gold on hand.

Mr. Brooks said, that by the public records gold is solemnly pledged to pay the interest on the public debt. It cannot be diverted without a violation of faith. If a remedy is sought for relieving the treasury of the surglus gold, let the July interest on the public debt be anticipated. The President has the sword, and through the Secretary of the Treasury the purse; and he slands the impersonation of despotism when he chooses to exercise the power. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Brooks earnessly appeared to the gentle-Brooks earnestly appealed to the gentle-

to stand by the spe cie basis. Mr. Gaifield advocated the resolution, BayInterest on the public debt at the rate of 6 per

The Postoffice Department of Canada hav-ng, for the sake of uniformity, consented to Fernando Wood said the resolution was only for a temporary purpose, and he was op-osed to it for the reason that gold was re-carded as the basis for sustaining the covernmodify the postal arrangement between th nited States and Canada of 1351 as to est ish a nniform postage for letters of ten cents, nd the single rate between Ganada and all arts of the United States, it is ordered by 'cetmaster General Blair that in future the anded as the basis for sustaining the tovern-ient. He signed that no nation could live y borrowing, and where the expenditure xeeded the income, the result would be brak-nater, rain, and republishen. Mr. Huston explained that the resolution international postuge charge on all letter be-tween Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents; the single rates for half an ounce or under is prepayment, op-tional, without regard to distance or route of youd the wants of the Government, and

onveyance.

oval on the 16 h.

tion had returned.

(Special Impatch to the Louisville Journal)

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19.
The weather is moderating. It is very pleas

of to-night.
A party of officers, just arrived from Knox

A party of officers, just arrived from Knox ile, report that Longstreet is in full retreat his movement may go to indicate a concen-ciation of rebel troops before Sherman. Where ougstreet is a mere matter of conjecture under came that he was constructing bridget

bat, ou the whole, the prisoners have fared

There is a great furore at Richmond over a

is well if not better than our own sold

The following was received at hea

st artillery, pushed forward into the inte

not the night of the Sth, and passed by the enmy drawn up in line of battle at Camp Vineser, seven miles from Jacksonville, and surrised and captured a battery three miles in
the near of the camp about midnight, and
eached here about surrise this morning.

Atour approach the enemy sunk the steamer t. Mary and hurned 270 bales of cotton a w miles above Jacksonville. We have ken, without the loss of a man, one hundred isoners, eight pieces of artillery in good contion, well supplied with amountion, do ther valuable property too large to humerate.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.
The steamer City of Manchester's news is highly important. An engagement, lasting six lours, had taken place between the Danes and Germans at Missundie. The Danish outposts were driven in by the Germans, but the Danes were driven in by the Germans, but the Danes repulsed their agreedict act that

om 250 to 300, and some accounts say it was

London, Feb. 4.—The Austrians attacked

Besiere, one mile sonth of Schleswig, ou the Ed in t. The Danes held their own. Au at-ack on the whole Dauish line, from Misson-

die to Agiel, is expected to take place to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to

guerantee all that Austria and Prussia have

emauded of Deumark.

The Alabama was on the watch for vessels lly miles south of Rangoon, ou the 5th of

uuary. London, Feb. 4.—The Times seems inclined

to east upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy of the Cabinet, and says that the future course of the British policy rests with the Honse of Commons. All that a neutral, it states, may do will no doubt be sanctioued by Parliament and mablic consider.

The Times says the question as to whether

the state of war on the part of Anstria and l'russia against Denmark, now existing, is such as to imperii the ships of these nations

present in the rorts of this country; and if ey should put to sea and meet with Dauish uisers has been a subject of anxious discus-

The Times has the following telegrams:

The Times has the following telegrams:
Schleevig, Friday February 3, 6 P. M.—At
P. M. the Austrians attacked the position
of Bristore, one English mile south of Schleswig. The Danes held their ground. Sharp
shiring till dark. The King of Denmark

Liken toward the outposts. No examilies town. The Danes lost oue field-piece. Later—The firing continues. Another attack is expected to morrow. The wounded

The London times retterates its arguments sgainst Seward's claims against England for the Alabama's depredations. It questions whether Seward is carnest, but reluses to enspect him of any design to seek a quarrel. There is a great auxiety for the meeting of Parliament to learn the policy of the government of the Danish question. It is expected the still not interfere.

pre will not interfere.
Field-Marshal Wraggle, in a proclamation of the Schleswigers, says he has come there o protect their rights, and civil commissioner of Austria and Prosess will assume administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and

It is asserted that Napolean is more re-

so ved than ever to take no active part in the Danish question, but leave the difficulties to

igland. The following is a summary of the news

ent out by the steamer Virginia, which left iverpool on the 2d: It is stated that the

er at the Azones. Marshall Wraggler, on the 31st of January,

annument the Danes to evacuate Schlewig torthwith. Geo. Durmensa refused, where-twon the Prussians passed the frontier, and strots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated, after blowing up the Long

Bridge.
The Prussians on the lat inst. advinced to Guitary and Eckinford, establishing their

adquarters at Gottary.
The Danish ships at Eckinford, after an ichange of shots with the Prussians, sailed

vay. The Laudon Morning Post continues threat-

The Landon Morning Fort continues threat-ening in its tone, and believes that the Ger-man powers profess to enter Schleswig not with the intention of disturbing the Danes, but only to cause a ministerial guarantee for the performance of engagements. The Post eays that England is in honor bound to furnish material support to the Danes, and accerted that Prance and Prussia would not join England.

join England.

Keil, Feb. 2.—In the engagagement near
Missundle yesterday, the Danes maintained a
heavy cannonading from their forts against
the storming parties of German intantry.
The loss of the latter is estimated at 100 men,

The Danes continue the caunonading to-

The Prussians have brought heavy batteries

to the front. Boats are ready to transport troops over the Schlee.

readly uperior forces.

Nashville and Knoxllle are connected by salroad, with the exception of seven hundred are done and persenger trains terminate. The bridge at Loudon will be

Johnson has concentrated his forces at Dal-on and advanced his picket line to Ringgold. fe is fearful of an attack, and cannot spare spinlorcements for Spare

The Mobile News says that Polk has been

hamefully outgeneraled by Sherman, who ad advanced beyond Meridian and got be-ween the Bishop and Moutgomery. The Marietta Rebel has rumors of a hard obtain Michaelica.

ght in Mississippi on the 13th, but coutsins

The tide of veteran volunteers has begun to

et lo the front. Every car ou the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is wanted for the transportation of troops. Everything is quiet bere, although the troops are in condition to have immediately upon receiving orders.

Carso, Feb. 19.

The steamer O'Brien, in the government ervice, was burned at the landing at Oolum-us, Ky, to-day. The boat and cargo is a cell ber.

total loss.

Reliable information from Southeast Teu-nessee says that refugees are leaving Teunes-nee and Georgia by thousands, many of them

n a starving condition.

Large numbers of deserters from the rebelimmy continue to arrive at Chattanooga

cished before the week.

o particulais.

orlugese Government had sent a stear on Lostus, at the urgent demand merican Minister, to watch the rela-

lstein'

blic opinion

Danes repulsed their assaults on the place.

O. A. GILMORE

enumerate.

ino extend beyond the saus required by w to preserve the public faith. While it is true that the resolution gave discretion the Secretary to seil the gold, it was absorely necessary it should be so that no on ould say that the Secretary of the Treasur-In the derived all his obligations.

Mr. Dumout opposed the resolution because believed it involved a violation of the pub-

I lette.

Mr. Cox advocated the amendment that the or days notice given.

On motion of Mr. Sievens, the resolution and pending amendments were recommitted to the Committee ou ways and Means to be

erorted back to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill which was reterred to the Committee on Vays and Means, providing that where a al cr express contract has been made January 1st, 1862 or shall hereafter be ande upon the deposit or loan of gold for the syment of such loan or deposit in gold shall a legal tender for the discharge of such consist or of any judgment reudered thereon.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill, which was been done to the Committee on Military Affairs, organized residents of the committee on Military Affairs, organized a resignation of the committee of the commit organize a regiment of veteran volunte

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Chronicle says: From the activity displayed by the rebel forces, it is anticipated by many officers from the front that the enemy's entring campaign will be opened by a raid on a gigantic scale, and that the conscripts with which Jeff Davis is filling up the Southern army do not seem to be disposed to quietly enumit to the tyranny that is forcing every man into the ranks. This is evinced by the number of descripts who are continued. number of descriers who are continu ly arriving from Gen. Lee's army.

[Special to the Post.] The Conference Committee on the enrol-The Conference Committee on the enrolment bill will report to-day. They will retain the clanse providing for the enrolment of
slaves, but strike out the House amendment,
which repeals sections 18 and 19 of the existiup law coursolisting reduced regiments.

The Ways and Meaus Committee are considering the amendment to the deficiency hill.
The additional estimates recently made amount
to over \$650,000,000, and they cannot be reunced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. A Knoxville letter of the 4th says that Longstreet has 55,000 men and sixteen or eighteen batteries. Onivitan Rowlings declined to run for

The veteran 1st Indiana artillery, 500 trong, left on the 10th for Cairo, on furlough. Nearly a mile of the levee at Point Coupse executly fell into the Mississippi.

The levees near Baton Ronge are badly out repair, and overflows are apprehended with the spring rise.

Rear-Admiral Farragut and a greater portion of his fleet had left New Orleans.

There is nothing of interest from Texas.

Not even a skirmish is reported.

CAIRO, Feb. 18. The steamers Darling, for Cincinnati, with 189 bales of cotton, and the Belle Memphis, with 150 bales of cotton for St. Louis, has So far as learned, fourteen lives were lost by

sinking of the steamer Orlent, ln addithe sinking of the steamer Orlent. In addition to those already reported are the uames of J. R. Grant, passenger; Mr. Schaffer, Governbent aid, and Stephen Cush, steward. The others were deck-hands and firemen. Miss Lizzie Helm, of Cinclunsti, was saved by Edward lugram. Two other boats struck the same snag without serions injury.

Memphis dates of the 17th, say the latest accounts from Gen. Sherman state that he captured Meridian without opposition, Polk having evacuated that place. It is since reported that Polk occupies Jackson, in Sherman's rear, with the probable design of following on the heels of our columns. There owing on the heels of our columns. There being no communication with Sherman, his movements are merely conjectural. This re-port does not obtain credence in well-inform-ed military circles here.

Over 200 recruits from Wisconsin arrived

tc-day.

An officer just from Vicksburg says that own hotel and the town contributed a galaxy the rebel forces at Jackson are inconsidera-ble, and are commanded by Gens. Logan and Wirt Adams. Weather clear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. The Committee of Conference on the Enrolment bill made a report to-day, agreeing upon the main features of the Scuate bill, and substituting a few sections of the House hill. The cammutation of \$300 is retained, and a compromise made lu limiting exemptions thereby to one year. The exemption of high officials in the Senate bill is struck out leave ng as the only class exempt those physically nfit, and soldiers in the field or houorably discharged. If the quota is not fitted in any district by oze draft another will be made, until the number shall be obtained. The section authorizing the Secretary to

assign drafted persons with religious acru plus against bearing arms to hospital duty or taking care of freedmen is reported, with a provise confining such provisions to those only whose deportment is consistent with

the Honse proviso for the drafting of clored meu is retained, with the essential codification that, when the slave of a loyal aster is drafted and winstered into the series, thereupon such slave shall be free, and master shall be paid the bounty of \$100 place of its being paid to the slave, ou his sing the person. It was held by the com-tier that he must not be a slave a moment renhisting. It is understood that this is disputed point, upon which a contest is The report is signed by Messrs. Wilson,

smith, and Grimes on the part of the Sau-aud Mesers. Schenck and Diwning on the t of the House. resident Lincoln has issued a proclams ion dec'aring tha one port of Brownsville, Fexes, is relieved from blockade from and

GLOCCESTER, MASS., Feb. 13. A fire broke out in Sawyer's at 3 c'clock this morning. It swept both sides of Vour hetreet. It is still raging furiously. Some eight or ten buildings have been blown up to stop its progress, but with little effect. The engines cannot be worked owing to the cold weatter and the meu being tired out.

Second Despatch—A steam fire engine om Salem has arrived and commenced play-g ou the flames About 70 buildings thur have been destroyed, including the Bank Cape Union. The contents of the bank he saved.

A vessel was also burned. The fames
read east and west, taking everything in
the water's edge. The reets were full of moveables, and the scene esented was one of indescribable confusion

ere are but few more wooden buildings left, d it is confidently hoped that the flames Il be got under before reaching the brick Third Despatch .- The fire is nearly subthed. Fitty stores, the Advertiser office, the town clerk's office, the telegraph office, several law offices, the Freemasons' Lodge, and fifeen dwellings are burned. Four hundred smilies are houseless. The Post-office and tom-house staved the fire in one direct

t is difficult to estimate the loss, which cannot tall short of \$400,000. The Haverhill, Hartford, Springfield, and numerous other asurance Companies are sufferers. There will be uo chauge in the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that Meade will retain the position for the next

There was something of a sensation in the Senate tc-day by a statement of Mr. Conness relative to the imperative necessity of sending a fleet of war steamers to the Pacific coast without delay. The authorities have positive information that rebel steamers have left Asia or that coast. It is feared that Sau Franscls-o will be menaced before the uavy cau afford he required protection. Sensior Summer's report on the repeal of

registrict start law and the legislation of the emaucipation preclamation, was read in Committee to-day, and will be presented to the Senate on Mouday. Several hundred copies of the amnesty proclamation have been sent to Lec's army within a week. The effect is eady perceptiole in the increased unmber of

The officers who escaped from Richmond he comess was estimated a larlough of thirty days. In the Honse to-lay Mr. Garfield stated that there will be \$71.000,000 of gold in the asury ou the lat of July at the present rate eccipta; and that the nledges of the Gov-ment for coin are \$235,000. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The New Orleans correspondence reports the firing into of the steamer Sallie Robinsou, by guerillas, near Doneleouville, on the morning of the 10th. No one bnrt.
Capt. Fisk, of the Northern Land Expedition, arrived at New York from Idahoe euroute for Washington. The reports that this band were killed by Indians is nutrue. All returned safely. Capt. Fisk reports fifteen millione in gold dust there awaiting transport. millions in gold dust there awaiting transpor-nation to New York. There are over 12,000 miners on the ground, mostly Californians. Capiain Fisk has a nugget valued at \$250, a present from a miner to Mr. Lincoln. He es-timates the emigration to Idaboe this summer at 10,000. The gold region of the yellow caused the liles and roses of their complexion to shine out reepleudently. The best character-dress of the evening was that of cury to anticipate the payment in gold of the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
The following despatches have been re

Wазнікоток, Feb. 18.

HEADQUARTERS ABBY OF THE POTOMAC, February 18. Major-General Halleck: General Pleasa: on, Chief of Cavalry, reports that a scouting carty, sent from General Gregg's command it Warrenton, captured lo-day at Piedmont [Signed] GEO. G MEADE, Maj. Gen. Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Weather very mild and pleasant, and no are are in from Fashville for two days. All he cars are in use carrying returned veterant Naw Yoak, Feb. 19. The steamer Atlantic, from Hilton Head ota, strived here this morning.
General Gilmore and staff arrived at Port There is nothing from Chattanooga to-day The Counter Conference of the transaga to-day adicating movements of any consequence.

The cavalry operating with Longstreet are ommanded by Martin, Rice, and Wheeler. The Southern Confederacy of the 12th completing of the tardiness of rebel troops in reulisting. In another column it publishes a start form a rable leading to the second column in the column is another column in the column in the column is publishes a column in the column in the column is publishes as the form of the column in the column is published to the column in the column in the column in the column is column in the column in Royal on the 16 h.

The Florida expedition was a complete success. Several points besides Jucksonville were captured and our forces were pashing on through the State. No part of the expe-

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 29,

etter from a rebel chaplin, representing that all the rebel Tennessee troops have re-enlisted for the war.

The rebels have organized Mississippi, East The revers have organized allesishph, has Tennessee, and West Tennessee into two cavalry districts. Forest commands the Northern, and Lee the Southern department. Forest's headquarters are at Cairo, and Lee's

Twelve hundred sacks of coffee have just co received by the rebel army ln our fre o cross reinforcements. A reconnoissance iscovered that the rebels had decamped and An officer from Big Black river report iscovered that the repers and updamped and sere in rapid retreat.

The Chattanooga Daily Rabel of the 16th last, published at Marietta, Ga., has the following: The House Committee of the Conferes, appointed to investigate the failure to supply adequate food to Yankee prisoners, reports that the prisoners have not An officer from Big Black river reports, that, just before reaching Jackson, a skirmish encud between pert of Gen. Sherman's forces and a body of 4,000 or 5,000 rebels, in which the enemy were defeated and 43 captured.

1) or forces passed through Jackson, two columns of the enemy retreating across Pearl liver 80 precluitately that his restreet are schers, reports that the prisoners have not cived the full rations allowed, and part of time none. The Committee says, however, ver so precipitately that his pontoons, two ecces of artillery, and a number of prisoners ll into onr hands.

Our forces secured provisions of all kinds nd swept on. Great dissatisfaction existed mong the Kentucky, Miscouri, and Mississiper i regiments, and a large number of deserter The rebel troops are still re-culisting for the re coming into our lines.

Gen. Shermau reached Meridian ten days Gen. Sl.ermau reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksberg. A portion of Tattle's division, getting behind, and cut off from the expedition, returned to Vicksburg. Gen. McArther is in command of the defenses of Vicksburg, Gen. McPherson having accompanied Gen. Sherman with most of his corps. Two refugees from Mobile report that the inhabitants of that city feel secure from attack. 15,000 troops are reported in and about the city. The Union sentiment prevails to a considerable extent, which will be expressed as soon as protection is afforded. A despatch from Richmondon the 14 hears that 13 of the Yankee officers who escand on the 10th, have been recaptured and returned to Libby Prison. Col. Straight was not among

The Montgomery Advertiser says that Frank Gurley, who killed General McCook, has been acquitted by the Federal Commission. General John H. Morgan was at Dalton, Georgis, on the 14th inst. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 soon as protection is afforded. Nothing is known of the reported revolt

The following was received at heat quarters:

BALDWIN, FLA., Feb. 9.

To Major-General Halleck:

I have the knoor to report that a portion of my command, under Gen. Seymour, convoyed by the gunboat Norwich, ascended the St. Joha's river ou the 7th inst., and landed at Jacksouville on the evening of the next day. The advance, under Col. Gray V. Henry, comprising the 4th Massachusetts infantry, the independent battalion of Massachusetts cavally, under Maj. Stevens, and Alder's battery, list attillery, pushed forward into the interior of Fort Morgan.
The report that Gen. Smith, commanding a The report that usen. Smith, commanding a cavalry expedition in Mississippi, was wounded in a fight with Gen. Forrest near Granada, is not confirmed, and not believed.

The guerrillas keep up a muskelry fire on the steamers Orleans and Memphis. But little amage is reported. damage is reported.

Gen. Buckland, commanding at Memphis, is gaining much favor by his judicious administration of affairs.

The ice is running beavily in the Mississippi at Cairo; also, for 50 miles below.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, intelligence has reached here.

rort Smith, Arkansas, intelligence has reached here. Gen. Price had received a 60 days' furlough to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico. It is believed at Headquarters and throughout the rebel territory that he will never return. He left Camden ten days are with a small secont. o with a small escort.

Gen. Curtiss has returned to Kansas. When ago with a small escort. near old battle-field, Prairie Grove, while separated from the main body, bis escort was

separated from the main body, his escort was fired upon several times from ambushcades hut they escaped unburt.

Survivors of a party of Texas loyalists arrived yesterday. The main party were attacked in Kenosha Valley, 129 miles from here, and all but eleven killed or captured. All the roads are closely generated now, making it very difficult to escape. New York, Feb. 20.

New YORK, Feb. 20.

The following correspondence from Florida is published to-day: Baldwin, occupied by our forces, is a small town, 118 miles from Jackscowille, ou the Florida Central Railroad. There are not over twenty-five families in Jackscowille, all of whom chim to be Uniouists. The rebel forces in Florida are about 25,000 strong, and under Gen. Finnegan. The railroad is in runuing order, though the rebels had intended to take up the rails preparatory to an abandonment of Florida. Barbor's Station and Sanderson, the latter 40 miles from Jacksouville, and also on the railroad, have been occupied. At the former The Plussians lost 100 men lu their attack on Missindie. They used 74-rounder guns. Latest via Queenstown—Liverpoot, Feb. 4—There has been no renewal of the attack on rissundie by the Germans. The Danish loss was from 150 to 200. The Prussian loss was roun 250 to 200. road, have been occupied. At the for place a skirmlsh was had with the place a skirmish was had with the rebels, in which we had four killed and fifteen wounded. Several huildings at Sanderson were in flames, ou the arrival of our forces, one of them containing 3,000 bushels of corn, and another 2,000 barrels of turpentine and rosin. A document was found at Sanderson, emanting from the Chief Commissary of the rebels, which gives startling evidence of their descriptions.

desperate condition. Beef and bason are en-tirely exhausted throughout the South, and from all quarters cries were arising for relief. From Florida our forces subsequently ad-vanced toward Lake City, where the rebels were found in force, and, though we fell back to Sanderson, Finuegan was terribly frightened, and evacuated the place with 3,000 alry and 8,000 infantry. Lake City is

way from Jacksouville to Tallebassee.

Gen. Finuegan, before leaving, carried off all of the rebel government property.

There was reason to believe the enemy, if he fighte at all, will take position on the left bank of Tunnel River, which is not for and will have to be pontooned or bridged. Up to the 14th, we had captured 13 caunon. Late reports state that Beanregard was marching in force to Tallahassee, and Lake y was being garrisoned by Georgia troops.
If the prisoners captured, about half take the oath of allegiance.
The steamer St. Mary's was to be raised,

ing uninjured.
Our forces captured and caused to be destroyed over a million and a half dollars' wirth of property. Probably 200 bales o' cottou will be procured at Baldwin. It pecial Despatch to the Louisville Journal. I CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 21. The weather is delightfully mild and bright. have been sprieited to-day with the

most alistming runors of rebel advances, assaults, and raids. Morgan, the nbiquitons, is again on the war-path, if the runors are all true. He has performed in a few hours past several daring achievements, all at points y miles apart. supplies are arriving in almost fabulous Troops are on the way, returning on the North. Licutenaut-Colonel Ducat, formerly of Gen. secrans's staff, has resigned from the ser-

e on account of disability.
Lienteant-Colonel Spalding, of the 18 h
chiggs, Provost Marshal of Nashville, has signed to accept a Colonelcy in a new Touessee regiment.

It is believed that the rebels are moving in one direction with the object of securing an drantage before the return of our fuclonghed

Forty deserters came on to-day, and fifty It is reported and believed that Johnson has advanced from Dation, and that his lines are thrown forward some ten miles.

Henraville, Feb. 20. Official information from Gen. Dodge was treetved at Gen. Logan's headquarters to-day that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy's com-mand, attempted to cross the Tennesses river at three different ferries, but were driven back by Dodge's troops. The loss of Union troops

was very slight, It is rumored here that Sherman has had a fight with Polk, near Brandon, Miss., and whipped him, taking 12,000 prisoners CAIRO, Feb. 21. The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis on the 19th, with 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis, has arrived.

Gen. Buckland has issued an order for the

Over 12,000 negroes have already culisted a Tennessee. Enlistments in the middle i trict are at the rate of 500 per week. Swarms of guerillas are reported in the vicinity of Waterproof. They had fixed three cotton gins, which were burning when the steamer Julia passed up, and gunboats were delling the woods.

Our forces at Vidalia, Misc., were recently steaked and driven by Dick Tantoners. Adjusant General Thomas and suff have returned from Knoxville, Officers of the party report Longstreet in retreat beyond French Broad, to avoid the movement of our creatly unerion forms.

attacked and driven by Dick Taylor; but reinforcements and guabouts came to the reliet of our troops, and Taylor's command was scattered, and a number killed and The Memphis cottou market was a little more active; strictly middling 66c, good middling 68c. weather at Cairo was mild, the ther-

ometer making 65° to-day, with indications Gen. Bentou arrived to-day from below. After two or three days skirmishing, our forces captured Yazoo City, which they now hold.

A Washington despatch reports the capture of eleven clockade-runners, on the Lower Potomac, with a large amount of valuable goods and a large rebel mail.

The Herald's West Virginia despatch reports the arrival of a large unmber of deserters.
Lieutenant Snodgrass has been cought and Lieutenant Snodgrass has been clught and identified as one of the persons engaged in the late robbery on the Baltimore and Ohio R 1-10ad, for which he is to be tried by the United States District Court.

Describers report Magnuder's force at 30,000.

Describers required by 50,000 and seventher the state of the state Coney Creek is occupied by 50,000, and several heavy guns; 20,000 meu cau be conceatrated there in two days. The rebels have

trated there it we days. In the constitution pickets posted eight or fifteen mire in advance, so as to give them time for preparation in case of our advance.

Geu. Gilmore has issued a call to the Floridians to retu n to their allegiance, and also prohibiting the ocertuction or ulllaging of their constitutions to the property of the constitution of the constitutio reperty by our soldiers.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOTTEVINE J. 1994. o rold to-day at 57, sliver 48, a) u.z. Movey is abundant at is 1-lerably active at same ful selling at paratin prem. To

1 12 7 6 15 40 % hld. nr ced. Sales made loodsy at \$1 7 d \$1 suf r 95 pt cent.

1. FRED—Bran selling at \$22; shorts at \$35; fl at \$30, and middlings at \$35 jd ton.

19—In good demand, with sales at 154@14c for a Reserve, and thesity for Hamburg.

123-Fran. Star. It oz. selling at 20@21c; tal
14. YARNS-ID good requestat 47, 46, and 40c Historian numbers.

2010 Feducation of Pittsburg, and 325 tropy of Pittsburg, and 325 tropy. Pittsburg, and 325 tropy. Pittsburg, and 325 tropy. Pittsburg, and 325 tropy. Pittsburg, and 225 tropy. Pittsburg, and 225 tropy. Pittsburg, and 225 tropy. Pittsburg, and 325 tropy. Pittsburg, and and quality 1660125. Twine-168. Nature, 256 tropy. Pittsburg, and and quality 1660125. Twine-168. Nature, 256 tropy. Pittsburg, and and quality. Pittsburg, and and quality. Pittsburg, and caree. We quote bale rope nominates for unclaime, and \$25000 for unclaimed and \$25000 for unc Friirs-Peaches, 14's at \$3 to, 15's at \$1.

ries at 22 b bunhel.

OCRANG GARIN-Flour firm and muchanged, and we offer any offer and while, the latter is the price for elicitly produced by the offer and while. Corn in request at \$1000 h to for ear, of \$11000 h for ear, AFBS—Consideration quantities Blo coffee at 37% site at 50% days.

Alta-Advanced. We quote Blo coffee at 37% new Diclams sugar at twinter; crashed and retwars at 190 19 hc; New Orleans muldesses at 75%, ANO—Sells results at \$1.00.

> There is a moderate demand at \$30,000 \$ ton.
>
> **Substat 25572-0. Mail \$1 75.001 85.*
>
> **Y=Sal s at \$3 50 \$1 100 lbs. SAND LEATHER—Gross since 700 %c, green sait-lee, dry saited [466]66, ffirst sites bed. s. Sote cosk timest, hemisek 3003cc, bride 84000 ft harness de 3200 M. Dec skins 37 Mod 87 dozen, \$20042 ft dezen, Caffakin, cley, at 81 25, at \$40070 ft dozen; skinting \$40000. STEEL AND NAILS—Unchanged Tron—S C. ug at 615c; C. C. fric; sheet fro—S C. U, at 11c; 25c; Juolain at 135c; axels at 10c; anchem-tech-hous from ... -We quete at \$1 2561 80; domestic do 75c

res 21.59.

"MRLE—Betail prices—Common \$35.69; third-rate
second-rate \$60; there-second-rate \$60; there-rate
second-rate \$60; there \$60; thoring \$250,667 to \$0

No. 1 prime shingles \$5 to \$8

No. 2 prime shingles \$5 to \$8

No. 2 prime shingles \$5 to \$8

No. 3 prime shingles \$5 to \$8

No. 3 prime shingles \$5 to \$8

No. 3 prime shingles \$6 time at \$87.75, and hylic cemeot at \$2.75 \$6 bhl.

AD AD \$5.177. We quote pig lead (soft \$0.) at when temeet at \$2.75 % bbl.
AND SHOT—We quote pig lead (soft Mo.) at 1/5c,
al 10/2011/6c. Shot \$3.30/3 35 % bag
Firm. Land oil held at \$150 10; coat oil at 41/0 NS-Advanced. Me's pork held at \$2.00. arc firm at 740 for shoulders, 95c for aldes, or clear sides. Bacou at 9205c for shouland packed, 1052011150 for ribbel and clear 1360145c for hams. Lard is notice at CAKE-Advanced. Sales are made at the mill

les at \$2 50@2 75 for Western, and \$3@ HER-We quote at \$9 00 F keg.

race and a scene.

rman cosp selling at \$':@9';c.

lling at 7'(@ec.

Modernte sales at 1'@llc.

In good request, and we quote in grease a

4 50@ 5 59 6 (0) 0 6 50 7 100@ 2 00 CTURED TORACCO-Market quier, but common to inclinm (5c) at 4 dots) at 600 5c, and fine at 9 at 21 pt b.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Bourdon House block Market-H. P. Vim The receipts of live stock have been less during the sevent bean may during the winter; prices, conseneutly, have advanced fully data per 109, and at the eck seld early to the week. The advance has been cell you have a conseneutly have the medium grades, as sullport and not celly on the medium grades, as sullport and not

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET Receipts for the week ending Thosday, February 1 864-Heeves, 4.675; cows, 156; vads, 387, sheep at mbs, 12,281; swine, 6,197; total, 25,779. Baceip review week, 21,392. e at all the markels are at follows

BEEF CATTLE. P CW1.915 00-216 (

wine also sold freely at the above quotations, which we some improvement. PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET. The extremely cold weather and the probability of green clisting, which will of course restrict recopy is elifiment up the market materially for crude, and does generally nor asking a still lotther advance orations may be fully given at 2m in bulk and 2b blid, and these figures were offered and effect of the service. The only sell reported was 200 bbls at the course of the section of the secti

FOUND AT LAST.—A remember LUNG COMPLAINTS—the only 'FAMILY Medicism' that physicians will acknowledge by good for a congh and for the consumptive.
Allen's Lung Ealeam is the specific for the disable to secure. FOUND AT LAST .- A remedy to cure all Allen's l.nrg Balsam is the filler of the secure.

mar30 d6&wl

For Brouchette, As hma, Catarr's, and Consumptive Congbs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage, giving, of the colors of the co tentimes, immediate relief.

BE WISE AND BUY THE WHERLER & WILSON EWING-MACHINE IN PREFERENCE TO ANY THER. - This great instrument is not an exriment calculated to tannt with disapp periment calculated to tannt with disappointment after a few months' trial, but a magnificent success. It is the most simple in its construction, and hence more easily operated, and the least liable to get out of order. It makes the celebrated "Lock," the only attch that has ever been found to give satisfaction in machine work, and the sales of It daily at their safe-rooms. No. I Masonic Temple, are larger than of all other sewing-machines combined. Now is the time to order these aplending achines. They are selling immense d machines. They are selling mbers of them, and we understand that it is almost impossible to fill their orders. Call at No. 1, on our recommendation, and make

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's ther, in Trimble county, Ky., by the Bev. Mr dby, Mr. Thompson A. Handin to Miss Donata on the 18th, at 9 o'clock, by the Boy. H. Adam a residence, Mr. James Kemp to Miss Joseph May the wings of their love loose every feather,

DIED, on the 3d of February, 1864, at the realdence of her or ther, Charles M. Taylor, in Henderson county, trs. ANN A. McDonino, aged 63 years and 10 days. (in the morning of the 17th, SALLER ROUSSEAT, In-fact datablet of J. T. and Josephens Owen, aged 1sh

Important to Furniture Man-WE ARE NOW MANUA TURING, AND keep constantly on hand, a large assistance of Redslead Fastenings of the last imported patients, which we are selling as ion as any Emetern manuacture. Variety Funndery, south s'de Main street, fe22 dlor awit Bet. 12th & 13th, Lou sville, Ev Book Agents Wanted Every where DY THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., FOR THE DILL TREE and BIST HISTORY OF THE REBULLTON, and bit I proposed to the time. Mony to blenty and books will quickly. New Gircular free-write at once to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y. 121 dikks.

Wanted, Split Brooms. WEWISH TOBE; 100 DOZEN HICKON Brooms, lor which we will pay the him ferr deawim W. B BELKNAP & CO. \$60 A MONTH! - I want Agents at 850 month, expenses paid, to selt my Enclosive Peneda, Oriental Encuera, and 13 other new, ments, and corrions articles. In Circulars sent free. March 123 daws JOHN F LUED, Heddeford, Me. \$75 A MONTHE-t WANT TO HIRE AGENTS to sell my new clean Family Sewing Machines Address (f15 dkwam) S. Ma DISON, Allred, Malne

Marshal's Sale.

d Alkinson
against
S. Hin ier, &c.,
VIETUE OB A DECREE OF THE LOUIS e Chancery Court, rendered in the shave cause, lersigned, or one of na, will, on Monday, 1894, about the hour of 11 o'clock 3, M., esti-c anction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-nor, in the city of Londaville, on a credit of 6 and 24 months, so much as may be receivery to be decree herein of the property in pleadings real, vis. A TRACT OF LAND,

Marshul Louisville Chantery Cour.
N. BEALL GANTT.
Dept. W.B. BELANAP & CO., IRON MERCHANTS.

CURNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS. BAYE IN STORE 1,000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL 3,000 REGS NAILS AND SPIKES.

1,000 E'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES. 7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS.

MANILLA CORDAGE, BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER.

FAIRBANES'S SCALES, LILLIE'S P. AND B. PROOF SAFES, We keep constantly on head the best Pitlaburg Coat in hegsheads, and can furn shirt of target auan-tities, when ordered, at the market price.

OFFER FOR SALE MY JOB PEINTING OF. f4 codsd&w3 For Rain, Mice, Ranchen, Anth, Bed Bugs, Northa in Fara, Woollens, &c., Insocia on Flanin, Fowlis, Animais, &c. Put pp in 26, 26, and 31 Boyes, Bolife, and Flaska, 33 and 35 sizes for Hotels, Pussic Institutions, &c.

Job Printing Office for Sale.

"Ouly irfailthle remedies known."
"Free irom Polsona."
Not dangaque to the Human Family.
"Bata come out of their holes to dis." "Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Betalers everywhere.
I'll Bawward live fall worthless instance.
See that "Corran" name son such Box, Bottles, and Black before you but HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPLE OF ALL DEFOR 432 BENDRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPLE ALL DEFOR 432 BENDRY R. COSTAR.

B. A ROBINSON & CO., WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agenta H. PREISTLER, EAYMOND & TYLEB, L. ulev lie, Ev. And by ... fikeodim&weowzw A Physiological View of Marriage-ties Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treat-ment—the only rational and successful mode of curs, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating mar-riage who entertain doubte of their physical condi-tion. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM This is the most delightful and extraordinary arti-le ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face nd hands to a yearly satin texture of ravishing beau ty, imparting the marele purity of youth and the die from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent, and smooth. It contains as material injurieus to the skin. Patronised by Astreams und Opers diagner. It is what stary lady should have. Buld everywhere, DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,

Y. Coses trested by mail as before, pand2 daw3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS: Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a nreard saferemedy for Female Difficulties and Ob-ructions from any cames whatever, and although a warful temedy, they contain nothing huriful to the

olo codhewsm GENEBAL AGENTS.

onaliution.

To Murried Ladice

it is peculiarly solied. It will in a short time bring
in the monthly peried with regularity.

These fills have never been known to full water the discotions on the 2d page or pampiled are weel observed.

For full particulars get a pampilet free of the agent.

N. B., -81 and 6 postage slamps enclosed to any anhorized agent will insure a bottle containing over 30

ills by return mail. is by return mail.

ord by all Druggists. JOB MOSEN, Solo Agent.

it and hware 27 Courtlandt st., New York.

THE CONFEWSIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

SET Published for the bonoft and as a warning and a castion to young men who suffer from Nervond Delity, Fremaiure Decay, &c.; amplying at the same time the means of Self Care. By one who has eased himself after being put to great expuse through medical imposition and quackery. By onelving a pooficial imposition and quackery. By onelving a pooficial and the arthory, ATHER HEE MAYFAIR. But, Bedshord, Kings county, B. V. 112 deadswoodly

POISON NOT THE HEAD NITBATE OF SILVER. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, certified to be
PURE-SAFE-UNEQUALLED,

Dr. CHILTON, of NEW YORK, OTHER EMINENT CHEMISTS. Produces any shade from rich mellow brown to glossy black in ten minutes, and contains no ingre-ilent that is in arious to the hair. Hanufacture: by J. GRISTADOEO, S Astor House, How York. Sold overywhere, and applied by all Hair,

Price 91, 91 50, and 93 per box, according to sty A. Cristadoro's HairPreservative s invaluable with his Byo, as it imparts the usuachi es, the most beautiful gloss, and grow a 7, mail Price 66 ots. \$1, and \$2 per builds sopretty so than

OBITUARY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864

IN EPENDENT JOUENALISM."- Under this Load, the New York Commercial Advertiser, e radical journal of no uncertain stemp, relates a bit of experience which so clearly pregents a particular vice of the time, and so apt-Iv illustrates the absurdity of the vice, that we quote the relation entire:

When the London Examiner was first edit-d by that eminent publicist, the late M. Al-seney Forblanque, he nailed to the menthead of the journal the following significant ens gn, taken from the pages of that truly "hon-tet Englishman" Daniel Defue:

If I m ht give a short hint to an impartial writer we ule se to tell him his tate. If he resolved to ven-

Defore kept faith with himself and with these LODIE words, "Expected martyrdom," and met it in the pillory and in prices with a calm and canting beroism. Mr. Fonblanque, his lot belay cast in a more humane, it not more tolerant age, took his marryrdom like a man, in the milder but still not very agreeable form of calments and triumshed. form of calumny and meolence, and triumphed over it. The impartial journalist is America must not expect to do not work at any consper rate, and it is with no little satisfiction that we already find currelyes experiencing the natural results of our determination to kee the Commercial Advertiser free from all sects, cliques, parties, and vested interests, in a shower o' contradictory, and, therefore, complimentary abuse from the most opposite

When we express our gratification at the prospect which is rest opening before us of the extinction of Laman slavery in America we and ourselves revised as an organ of "Er. Chase and the radicals." When we point out the fatal consequences of a financial pointy which pays the nation's debts in promises to pay, and strives by ingenious and ephemoral devices at results only attainable through fidelity to funcial law, we are denounced as "copperheads and traitors" The following letter, the name of the writer of which we are much too good-natured to profish, is a heapy illustration of the indecent extravagance into which even respectable men are sure to fall whenever they abundon the whole-me new food indicate research their me practice of judging arguments by their intrincic value, and of looking great quesions karlessly and dispassionately in the

Davis could wish you to divin palsoning their minds, and arraying such as you can against the dovernment. Level not name any particular articles, your whole hearting with gold asserting with gold asserting with gold asserting with gold asserting. As a supporter of the Commercial for thirty years it grides me to part with it for such translate, but can thank it for such translate, but can thank the longer. The period who wrote the letter would, we cope, he very much sthamed of himself if he thould be caucht is handering a mainhear in

stould be caught siandering a neighbor in private life becames he did not agree with him in powice. But the imputation of base mo tives to a public journal is a sort of imperson-el sin, in which angry people who do not wish to believe the truth are delighted to hide their heads from its annoying light.

Now, here is a radical journal, enjoying a high reputation as a journal, and going the whole length of the radical figure concerning slavery, which is berated as a copperhead and a rebel in disguise because it thinks fit to criticuse Mr. Chase's financial policy! Such is the spirit of Intolerance and of nacharitableness which pervades the ranks of the administration party. The same opprobrious epithete are hurled alike at friend and foe, on the occasion of the slightest opposition. Unquestioning support of the men and measures of the administration is exacted, and can be refused only at the moral peril of the refuser. The exhibition is instructive as well as a musing. The fact is, that, according to the administration standard of loyalty, there is not a loval newspaper in the country; for even the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press found fault with a member of the Cabinet about the middle ot last Octo her! We remember the incident, because, to do these newspapers instice, we had never observed an incident of the like before, and have

Such being the license with which the partisans of the administration emit their imputations of dielogalty, the conservatives of the ountry may well-dismiss all sensibility on the subject, and, so far as befits their own magnanimity, enjoy the littleness of their adversaries. As to ourselves, our main concern respects the purity of the language; for, at the present rate of radical scurrility. there is certainly reason to fear, that, in our perhead' and "rebel" and "traitor" will become ere long more strongly expressive of pure and lacorruptible patriotism than even the noble word assigned to the idea in the dictionaries.

/ Special Correspondence of the Louisville Lournal. LETTER FROM PRANKFORT

ROOM NO 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKPORT, February 16, 1864. The House at its afternoon session yester day took up the resolutions proposed as a substitute from the select Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Hanson moved to smend by striking out the second section of the substiinte, and inserting the fourth of a series offered by him on the 7th of January, and adding as additional sections several other resolutions of the same series, and one offered by Mr. McFarland affirming the inaugural message of Gov. Bramlette as the true expression of the sentiments of Kentucky. Mr. Chandier moved as a substitute the resolutions of the last Legislature, which are applicable to the present state of affairs, and also the resotions adopted at the March convention ln Lonisville. Mr. McLeod thought we were drifting to the same point from which we had departed, and that some one would again move to lay them all on the table. He would not speak of the merits of the resolutions, but he should prefer to have the action of the Select Committee confirmed, though he thought they might bave spoken out more boldly and decidedly. At the same time he liked some of the other resolutions, and under other circumstances be would cheerfully vote for them. He explained his position that he had been opposed to tabling the resolutions because it would have left us in the aspect of disapproving of the whole. If resolution is crowded upon resolution in this manner we basard the success of all. Mr. Hanson said he

had offered his amendment with no desire to embarrass the action of the House, but his series of resolutions had never been acted upon by the House. He wanted to have a vote seriatim on them, and see who were nawilling to endorse the message of Governor Bramle'te. He made an argument in defence of the policy of using strong language to express abhorrence of the enlistment of negro soldiers. It is a grave and serious question; he did not speak of its constitutionality, for that is a mooted question, but he wanted Kentneky to speak out and say to the nations of the earth that it is Gegrating and against the practice of civilized nations, and an insult to our brave white soldiers in the field, by putting on an equality with them the negro. He did not like the mid and feeble language used in calling enlistment "impolitic"—the weakest known to the language. Was there ever such a word for such an occasion! Does not Kentucky dare to say more? Does she place herself on such selfish ground | find its natural centre in Covington. Senator as to protest against it solely as to its effects within her own borders? He argued to show that Snuner, Stevens, and others in high tion was cut off hy a special order, the bill places had announced the doctrine that the to enlarge the duties of the Quarterseceding States should be held as conquered master General, which was passed and sent provinces. Mr. Chandler desired a reaffirmation of the platform on which most of the members had been re-elected, and he had, therefore, stripped the resolutions of 1863 in the Legislature and in convention of all that appeared objectionable, because of the lapse of time which rendered some of them unnecessary. But Kentucky should stand by her loyalty and her right to manage her local nstitutions in her own way. But if Kontacky is prepared to vote down all her former declarations he wanted to see it boldly avowed, especially as there was a party forming in the State for the support of Mr. Lincoln, or some one of his party, for the next Presidency. He spoke at length in advocacy of his substitute as being firm but respectful, Quartermaster General be authorized to audit while the report of the committee is almost a or pass upon any claim which has heretofore | waved from near every house.

heretofore insisted upon in the

way of principles. Mr. Thompson, oi B llitt county, was for the use of means to put down the rebellion, as its terr ination would end all our difficulties. Mr. uoth, of Grent, was not much in favor of solutions, but he made the point that the onigvinie resolutions for the vigorous proseution of the war saved the Union party o he State from atter demoralization, as our embers of Congress had refused to vote men nd me of except upon conditions Mr. Smith was opposed to raising any difficulty if neroes should be enlisted, for he could not ob ect to their use to put dewn the rebellion. When his Government was at war, he was for his Government, right or wrong, and he would ot step to cavil at the means it employs. He defended the resolutions of the Select Committee and advocated their adoption, while showing that they covered all the ground it was necessary to resolve upon. He did not exactly approve of Mr. Lincolu's policy, but t was difficult to suggest a better. The Govunnent may do things that he could not approve, but he wanted it understood. as w and | people of these counties have invested largely orever, that we was for the Government in any and every contingency. Mr. J F. Bell have gone off. next obtained the floor, but yielded to a monon to adjourn, so that he will address the House at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is im- a substitute, which provides a different mode

ubilshing the various propositions before the be Select Committee. Those off-red by Mr. Enneon are to strike out the second and insert instead thereof the following:

2. Resolved, That we declare our abhorren 'e d States, the patriolic stragg's of white A ligens for the preservation of their Ir e is and a line glorious struggle hey ought to their own lines hear a and strong arms.

And to add the following after the third res ntion of the committee:

Resolved, That slavery is a Si ed by the Constitution of the Cutted State, are regarded as preprity by the laws of all a where slavery exists, and they have been as dame of the control of se are rigarded as prop ray by the laws of all the sew where lawly received, and they have been so red distinct his abover exists, and the many of the besies from a colony lefore the existence of the government of United States, and in many of the besies from a colony lefore the existence of the government of United States, yet, the other poperty, they are exist to capture, and other lawly effects of war, and on to elegent to their major ments abovers when the control of the second of the second of the existing civil war, into which make here for the by the wickeds as and the of the rike s, ought not be waged in our part in superior of eabygration, or for any purpose of convocation of the second of the seco

a not as these objects are accompanied the vito cease, the late of the country announce than high places, that the States new-ell as a part States in the Union, and that, upon the snice of the reb litter, the should be held aster or conquired privinces by the strong arm any power, and that they shall odd place again and the country of the time people of the rights, digner, people, distructive of the rights are the rights of the States, te ding directly to a consoling of the rights own in the Federal governm on anneals, and bundly to midtary despond, to help re-ognizes the dangerous principals of seccession; against this doctrine was

th of secession; against this dectrine we earntest readed. That the proper constitutional relations
solved. That the proper constitutional relations
that we to rebelliou to the government of the
Bates have been suspended by military or e,
benever the military sweet of the re-clion is
dead destroye, as de the people of any of these
abin I, is good faith, edinou to their sliegir or
obscience to the Constitution and laws of the
States, hay have the constitution and laws of the
States, hay have the constitution and right to
the their relations to the Government of the
States, has they existed before the relation
y all upit to defeat or hinder this served right,
application of new tests and conditions, is in
trop of the Constitution and ought not to bound. the continue to the transparate and response to the bear of the second from th

The substitute offered by Mr. Chandle emprises the following resolutions:

I. That the General Assembly resultinus and read-ice a fatt appression of its political views on the re-cets embraced to eighth, and elevants re-tures of a serious of resolutions on National affi-depend by the Legislature of 1863, and spec-timeth 25, of that year, also, the resolutions and the control of the control of the series of the control of the control of the series of the control of the control of the series of the con-cets of the control of the control of the series of the con-cets of the control of

A bill to raise the salary of the State Treas urer from \$1,700 to \$2,200 was presented in the House. When it is considered that this officer gives bond to the amount of \$300,000. and that his duties and responsibilities absorb all his time, It must be acknowledged that the compensation is very inadequate and nnworthy a great State. The very fact that large and unusual appropriations have been ade warrants the Legislature in increasing the compensation of the officers who will have the additional duties of disbursement to perform. Besides this, all the necessaries of life have increesed in a much greater ratio than this proposed increase of compensation. The

House, however, did not agree with me an his view of the case, but laid the bill upon In the Senste, this morning, a motion to add additional members to the committee on the removal of the capital elicited discussion. Senator Fisk favored the removal of the seat of government; he could not see why the present location had ever been fixed upon. He wanted the question settled as to removal, but when the location was to be considered he should advocate Covington as the centre of a great arc which emb.accs the most valuable portions of the State. Senator Mallory did. not think the present an opportune time to agitate this question, as we had more important business demanding our attention, but he was surprised that the gentleman who las speke should argue in favor of the claims of Cincinnati as the capital of Kentucky, tor when he spoke of Covington he must always have Cincinnati in his mind. Senator Fisk said he had referred to Covington as a great centre, toward which trade was struggling, but, from the want of communications, it was compelled to go through Louisville and round hy the way of Seymour and Cincinnati. When improvements were made it would all Grainger spoke briefly in favor of his city and its inhabitants, but action on the reselu to the House. It provides that he shall audit all accounts connected with the military service, using as far as practicable the same forms as the General Government, and use all exertions to have the expenses incurred by the State reimbursed by the War Department,

Mr. McLeod thought the bill was objectiona-

ble, as it opened the door for the reception of

many claims which are of donbtful propriety,

but I think that is presented by the Senate

amendment, which was offered by Ex-Gov.

Robinson, and suggested by his experience

which provides that no certificate, given to

claimant by the Quartermaster General shall

approved by the Governor, nor shall the

be presented to the Anditor until It has been

wrender of everything that Kentucky been rejected by the Military Board or other proper anthorities. The bill finally pussedyeas 78, nays 9, and goes to the Governor.

The bill reported by Mr. S. Thomas to tax ilreads, turnpikes, and other corporations for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, came up as a special order. Some amendments were suggested and accepted, so that the bill proides that all the property and investments of milroad companies shall be assused at the rate of \$20,000 per mile, and the same rate of taxes levied upon it as upon real estate. All turnpikes shall pay six per cent upon their net dividends. All county assessors shall return all the property of corporations not axempt, with their other liste, and this shall be taxed as other real estate. Stock in corporate institutions shall be exempt in the hands of its belders. Mr. Ray, of Hickman, moved to exempt that portion of the Mobile and Ohio siliend lying in the counties of Hickman and Fulton until it is surrendered by the General Government. The rebels run off the rolling stock and damaged the bridges which the Federal Government las replaced and repaired and all belongs to the United States. The in the road but the officers were all rebels and

Mr. S. Thomas or posed the amendment, and it was rej cted. Mr. Delisten offered esible to do justice to the speakers without of assessment and a more particular way of getting at the corporations. All officers of railroads, banks, turnpikes, toll-houses, cities, mining, gas, water, and manufacturing companies, not specifically exempt from taxation, shall give an account of the amount of their property, real, personal, or mixed, and of heir accumulated or surplus funds. The tax on all their real estate shall be equivalent to that paid by individuals for revenue, school, and sinking fund purposes. All telegraph companies shall pay an equal equivalent, but not less than 25 cents a mile, and express companies six per sent, on their nett profits. The bill provides a fine of from \$200 to \$1 000 for a refusal to give the necessary information. and a retusal to pay over the tax within three months after due, subjects the officers to llability in double the amount of the tax, and shall be regarded as cause for forfeiture of charter. Mr. Ward thought the substiinte very reasonable, as having hunted up all objects of taxation, but he doubted the policy of making cor-

porations their own assessors, and he thought the hill was too elaborate. He preferred the original bill for its simplicity of detail; it was very short and comprehended everything necessary to secure fair and equal taxation thron; hent the State. Mr. S. Thomas thought the treasury would realize but little from the substitute, for it did not reach the true value of railroad and turnpike property. He went into the history of railroad corporations to show that the original stock never derived dividends until it was in the bands of a few men, and then it goes up. He therefore wanted a specific rate of valuation fixed by the bill, and not have a valuation for what holders may have given for their stock after the original nolders had sold it for a mere nominal sum. It is impossible to get at a fair valuation except by placing a specific amount upon each mile, and this would bring \$113,000 per annum into the State treasury. By his bill, which was drawn without a lawyer being upon the committee, what we require is conclusively shown, while the substiute is so involved with legal intricacies that it is like a kulfe which may cut on both edges. If we tax a corporation upon its own assessment of valuation we can get little or nothing. The Eric Railroad was sold at five cents on the dollar, and eight months afterwards a dividend was declared on all its capital s'ock of eight per cent. Let the substitute be voted down and the original bill adopted, and gentlemen could see the advan tage to be derived by the State in the way of revenue, Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the substitute and in opposition to the original bill, as the former greatly enlarged the objec's of taxation. Mr. De Haven explained his substitute at length, but it was rejected, 0 42. Mr. Benton moved an amendment to the bill by a proviso that when, by the harter of any railroad company a tax has een imposed upon the stock, no valuation shall be made on its property, but the tax shall be continued as designated by the terms

House adjourned. Are our Louisville beanties preparing for Friday night's Grand Fancy Ball? The fairest of them must be here or it will be cut out by some other city, as many are making great exertions for a brilliant display. J. S. W.

of the charter. Without action thereon the

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

February 15. The following is the continuation of Jeff. David's addrese:
Soldiers, by your will (for you and the
wople are but one), I have been placed
n a position which debars me from sharing your dengers, your sufferings, and your privations in the field. With pride and affection, my heart has accompanied you og every march, with solicitude. It has sought to ister to your every want with exultation It has marked your every herold achieve ment Not in tollsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in ree its as in the last display of the highest quality of devolton and self-sacrefrest quality of devotion and selesac-rifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; al-ready they compare your spontaneous and im-mense offer of your lives with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the prices of higher benuties than have higher been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they ex-hibit cheering confidence and more resolute beering. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid to shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer natures are shamed into you. The battle-cry will ring loud and cless through the land of the enemy as well as our own, and will silence the vainglorious boastuge of their corrupt partisans, and their pensioned prices will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade and delude the people. Of your willinguess to purchase dish until the persuade and seekly active by degrading appairing the people. outle safety by degrading submission, the victories of Shilob, Perryville, Austreesboro, Chickshomlny, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorville, are reterred to.

The downfall of the Union armles is confident

denil predicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. The Navy Department received the following Newport news:

Hon. Gideon Welles:
The Pagot has arrived and brings the report of the destruction of four blockade-runners, the Witfield on the 4th of Pebruory by the assachias, the — on the 5th by the Cam-idge, and the Emily and Fanny, and the ennie on the 10th by the Florida. Signed S. P. LEE, Act. Rear Admiral.

The Witfield is a one Iron paddle-wheel teamer, of about 400 tons, and a new and owerful boat. She sailed from London in

The Emily is a doubt Emily is a double-screw steamer, built She is a new vessel, of light draught, and said to make eighteen or twenty miles an bour. The Fannie and Jennie is the old prize Scotia, which was captured in October, 1862, condemned, and sold to outside parties. Not being considered fit for naval service her name was changed to then Banks. So were name was changed to Gen. Banks. She was taken to Halifax, and sailed from there July, 1863, to engage in blockade ranning, under the name of the Faunie and Jennie.

FORTRESS MONROR, Feb. 15. The steamer R. A. Spalding arrived this afternoon from Beanfuort with 50 rebel prisoners. All quiet at Newbern A Captain and Lieutenant arrived ou the Yoratown mail boat, having effected their escape from Lioby Prison. They say 30 prisoners had escaped but as yet none of them have been heard from

FORT SMITH ARK. Feb. 14. Col. Phillips, commanding the expedition into the Indian Territory, reports to General Thayer that he has driven the enemy entirely out of that region, and, in several skirmishes, killed nearly one hundred rebels, capturing ore Captain and twenty-five men. Gen. Curtis leaves here to-morrow

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 15 The 15th Missonri veteran volunteers arrived from Chattanoogs this afternoon, and received a rost hearty and enthusiastic reception. They were received by a large committee of citizens, and escorted through the city by the military and several civic societies to the Turner's Hall were provided and flage presented. The streets were thronged with per nie, and flags

have received a telegram, under date of Wistar, which states that Col Streight, with 110 other Union offi-

that Cor Straigh, with 10 biller on the core, escaped from Libby Prison, Ricamond, by digging a tuenel. Col. Straight, with seventeen others, a c safe.

B. F. BUTLER M. i - Jen. New Orleans letter, of the 6th instant, rays rebel despatches from ileusion, Texas, of the 11th name, report a serious Indian reid in Cook county, in which 12 or 15 per-

e killed. The Indians were equipped

Feb. 14th, from Gen.

Yankees. Fifteen million dollars Confederate money that un the blockade from some Eastern port to Havans, and safely reached Monterey, en rouse to the Trans-Mississippi Department has been se zed by the house of Mulmer & Co. of M. tamores, from Major Hart, agent of the tebel government, to meet his somerant erement, to meet his one ratt large lot of cotton belonging vernment was also on the the rebel g vernment was also seized by the san e bouse, on the same account.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16. The Times Washington special says General Butler has issued an order forbiding the sale of squor to be drunk upon the premises, under penalty of fine and impresement at nard la-ber. Also, an order this all estates in his de-partment, itlandoned or occupied by tebels the taken possession of by the Superinten in it bifsirs or agents.

of he for starts of agents.

The Huse will probably accept the Susales t x on whisky of sixty cents on his gallon, 'y eight in ten majerity.

The fritune's despitch that the following:
The correspondence between the authorities. of the Unit d States and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, submitted to the Senate, has just been published. We copy the letter of Gen Builer defining the position of the Government and himself:

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12. Your note, addressed to M-jo: Hitchcick, in relation to an appronument by the government of the United States of a Commission of Exchange is returned. This government claims and exercises the power of appropriate in the company of the c teining its own agents to represents its inests, irrespective of any supposed sanction

by Confederate authorities No right of declaration of outlawing by no right of deciration of outlawing hy those authorities of any officer or soldier of ite United States can be admitted or for a moment regarded by the Government of the United States, as it centainly will be not by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted. attempled.

I am instructed to renew the offer leaving sll other questions in obvance, to exchange man for men and officer for officer, of equal reak, actually held in onstody by eliber party? until all prisoners of war so held are thus ex-I take leave to express the hope from hu-

I am further instructed to inform you that u less the flag of true, sent forward under san tion of the Commanding General of this D. partment is recognized, and res your subcrities, all further communication between this government and the Confederate authorities by fing of truce must cease however much the loss of its ameliorating Influences upon the rigors of what cuzht to be a civilzed warfam is to be regretted; but the res-ponsibility of such a determination must be left with those whom you represent. I have the houor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, To Hen. Rob't Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond.

FORTHESS MONROR, Feb. 15. The Richmond Examiner, of the 11th inst, contains a list of the principal officers who escaped and their rank, among wnom wore the uctorious Col. Straight, Col. Boyd, 20th army corps; Col. W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut; Col. H. C. Hobarth, 21st Wisconsin, Col. W. P. Kendrick, 3d West Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. W. B. McCreary, 21st Wisconsia; 25th F. R. Rore, 7th Pernsylvation Cavalry; Colonel J. P. Spafford, 57th New York; Col. C. W. Silden, 16th Maine; Col. S. S. West, 24th Wisconsin; Col. A. D. Straight, 51st Indiana; Colonel D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania; Major J. P. Collins, 29 h Ind; Maj. G. W. Fitzeimmons, 13th Indiana; Major H. Hotper, 15th Massachusetts; Major B. B. McDonald, 16th Ohno, Major Aaron Witzel, 74th Pennsylvania; Mejor J. H. Walker, 731 Indiana; Major J. Henry, 5th Ohio.

The Examiner of the 13th bras the following remos of those taken up to last night: Col. J. The Richmond Examiner, of the 11th iast,

The Examiner of the 13th has the following reners of those taken up to last night: Col. J. P. Spafford, Captain J. Yates, 3d Ohio; Captain G. Stair, 10tth New York; Captain Firal, 104th New York; Dieut H. Hiuka, 57th Penusylvania; Lieut, W. N. Drily, 8th Penusylvania cavalry; Lieut A. B. White, 4th Penusylvania cavalry; Lieut, E. Schroeder, 74th Penusylvania cavalry; Lieut, E. Schroeder, 74th Penusylvania cavalry; Lieut, E. Schroeder, 74th Penusylvania; Lieut, W. L. Walton, 21th Wittenstein, Lieut, M. M. L. Walton, 21th M. Wisconsin; Lieut. F. Moran, 73d New York; Lieut C. H. Morgan, Lieut. H. S. Chivester, 82d Illinois; Lieut. W. B. Pierce, 11th Ken-tucky cavalry; Lieut. A. Moore, 4th Kennear: Lieut P & Edmonds 67th Panneyl ratis; 2d Lieut. P. H. White, 831 Pannsylva-nia; 2d Lieut. D. M. Wosson, 40th Obic; 21 Lleut. S. P. Gamble, 634 Pennsylvania; Lieur. G. S. Ford, 14th Pennsylvania; Lieur. S. P. Brown, 15 h U. S. Cav.; Acjt. M. R. Small, 6th Md.; Isanc Johnson, engineer steamer

The following officers are reported as having arrived at Williamsburg: Col. Straight, Col. McCreary, Lieut Colonel Hobert, Capt. Wallack, 51st Ind; Lieut, Harris, 91st Ohio,

nd 16 o her officers.
There were, hesides, thirty-two Captaius and fifty-line Lientenants, making 109 in all the gained their literty without the preliminstries of parole or exchange.

Of these only four had been returned to prison up to last evening. Gen. Neil Dow did not attempt the pa sage of the tunuel or the mason that he was atraid his strength would fail him in his flight to the embrace of Butler tree Resst.

e Beast.
Gen. Butler has sent gunboats up the James and Chickshominy Rivers to give protection to such as can be found.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.

General Foster passed through here yester-

Generals Schofield and Stoneman arrived Generals Scanneld and Scaneman arrived at Knexville on the 9th. The situation at Knexville is unchanged.
Union citizens report that Longstreet has the rational in order to Strawberry Plains.
The General's Chattanoogt despitch of the 12 h says it has rained furiously for the last The situation of Johnson's army is un-

Shirman's progress excites great consterna-on among the rebels. Eighty-four deserters came in on Saturday. The trains run regular on all the railways.

[Special Respaich Latha Lauti-ville Journal.] CHAPTANOGA, Feb. 16, 1864. Very cold to-night and windy. It has been blowing very hard all day, retarding navig to

on. The only news of internst comes through a itzen reingee from Charleston. He says the arrison at Fort Sumpler numbers shout garrison at rort Simpler missbers about 3,160 one. They stick closely to the bomb-proofe during the day. The most dangerous post is that of sentinel at night, many of whom are killed.

The informant estimates the number of troops on James Island at 7,000, in and around Charleston at 12,000. One-third of the city is nuteriable. The houses in that section are

nutenable. The nouses in that section are badly cut up. At least one fourth of the citizens have left. The Greek fire is comparatively harmless. The rebelgarrison at Scaupier is supplied with an imitation of Greek fire. t is a liquid, and bottled, to be thrown from. the walls on storming parties. Capt. Teachy A. Garriott, of the 19th Il'd.

nois has been dismissed the service by a g en-eral couri-martial.

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Washington, Feb. 16.

HOUSE.
The Senate's amendments, taxing al', liquor stilled after the passage of this act of between the 10th of July and the 1st of Janury next, 7c per gallon; also twing all liquors istilled or sold on and atter Januar, 1st next, to per gallon, were disagreed to peas 81, The Senate's amendments striking out the

additional tax of 20c on adulterated spirits, was agreed to.

The amendment striking oat the proposed The amendment striking o at the proposed tex on all spirits now on h and, was agreed to without the final amendment. The House then adjourned,

FORTARS MONROR, Feb. 16.
Twenty-six Union efficars arrived this forcation, having escaped trom Libby Prison on the 10-b list. In addition to the names alleggy regular are the following: the 10-h inst. In addition to the names already reported are the following:
Col. W. P. Kirdereich, 3d Tennessee cavalry; Lient. Col. Geo. Uavis, 4th Maine; Lieut. Col. Geo. Uavis, 4th Maine; Lieut. J. F. Boyd and Maj. J. O. Collins, 22th Indians; Maj. G. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Indians; Lient. Wm. Reynolds, 73d Indians; Capt. Mathew Boyd, 72d Indians; Capt. M. Love, 17th Mississippi; Capt. M. Gallagher, 2d New York cavalry; Capt. A. G. Hamilton, 12th fork cavalry; Capt. M. Ganagner, 2d New Fork cavalry; Capt. A. G. Hamilton, 12th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. J. O. Fisher, 7th ediana battery; Capt. F. Gallagher, 2t Oblo; Lieut. N. S. McKeen, 21st Illinois; Japt. Isaac N. Johnston, 6th Kentucky cav-dry; Capt. W. S. B. Randall, 2d Onio; Lieut.

T. Brackford, 2d Tennessee cavalry; Capt. About twenty five others who escaped at be ssmr, time were recaptured. WACHINGTON, Feb. 16. . Cap's Wm. Wallack, of the 51st Indiana, who escaped from Libby Prison through the tunned, arrived to-day, and was on the floor of the Hones. He came nearly due North from Richmend till he reached our lines. He says they began digging the tunnel on New Year's eye, and only find-shed it the night be-

fore making their escape.

The work was carefully concealed even from
the bulk of their brother officers, for the rea-

FORTERS MORROW, reb. 15. | son that rebel spies are believed to be among t em, clothed in our uniform and professing to be prisoners from some of one regiments. The working party were all sworn to the most solemn secrecy. They began back of the stove, in a room on the ground door, where s pile of ashes enabled them to conceal their work. From this they dug into the chimney,

and so on down into the cellar This celler was filled with old rubbish, and oleo combine a pile of straw. They hagan heir tunnel from this celler, digging through the whole night, relieving one another by nins, and piling the directaken from the tunsel in a corner of the cellar, from which they have removed rubbish every night. Before closing their work they would stamp the dirt down to make it occupy as small aspace as possible, and then cover it over with straw. They would then carefully black their boots Profession of the particle of clay from their -lother, and, after morning roll call spend the day in sleeping, for the double purpose of paining rest and avoiding conversation with

Col. Rust, of Ohio, acted as Chief Engineer in managing the direction of the tunnet. They continued this way night after night, till the of thus it like way night after night, till the vening infore making their cases. Some regioes who were in prison waiting on pris-rers, discovered what they were doing but oally kept the secret. They did in this way under an adjacent

s and firstly come to the surface in a vacant let fitty partia dietent. At the point where they were under the street they were only in rect below the surface, and nothing but the tenscity of soil prevented the tunnel from Towards the close they become alarmed

to make it occupy as little space as possible, they only made the tunnel large enough for a mediam-sized man to crawl through on his belly. When they came to attempt the passage, several of the men stock fast, and it was with the utmost difficulty that some of them n anuged to work their way through. It was owing to this delay that compara-tively sofmall a number escaped, and as it was as many got out as possibly could till daylight came to check their operations; many, however, started without any proviin, and being compelled to stop at houses for

To this and to their weakness from longcontinued privation the recapture of so many is attributed. Col. Straig'at is expected here to-night, and Captain Wallack leaves for his home in Indispa.

HEADQ'RS WEST VIRGINIA, Feb. 16.

Snow and wind slorms prevail here to-day, partially interrupting telegraphic communi-Reports are in circulation of a rebel move-

Reports are in circulation of a reset move-ment towards Romuey. These reports lack confirmation.

From captured rebel letters we glean much interesting information. Ten letters say there are secret Union societies formed in Virginia hat are known to have over 1,000 m of these being wealthy and influential

The letter says Jeff Davis knows this and as ordered several suspected parties to be arrested, and that secret agents are now on the unt for all the suspected traitors.

The Tribune has a Washington letter which

The Tribune has a Washington letter which says Lee has received 30,000 recruits. Long-street is now to be strengthened. His force is said to be 45,000 men.

Breckintidee and Buckner, the writer says, are io invade Kentucky, assisted by Long-street, either by remaining in reserve at Ball's Gap or advancing to Central Teonessee to attempt a movement on the rear of Grant. The latter seems out of the question.

New York, Fab 17

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. Army officers from the front express the pirion that within ten days the roads will nable the rebels to move, and they will incite be epring compagn. One opinion is that they will attack square on the front and endeavor to drive Meade within the desences of Washington, and the other that Lee will go rapidly ip into Penusylvania plundering vasily mor

than before.

The Secretary of War has decided that the term three-fourths, used in connection with veteran regiments, means three-fourths of the rganization serving together, and does not clude men absent in prisons and hospitals Min who have not served two years will be allowed to go on furlough with their regi-ments, provided it goes as an organization, if they agree to re-enlist as soon as they come thin the limits of re-enlistment. It is quite probable that the Secretary of the reasory will, in a few days, advertise the

order of the War Department no voluntier shall be rejected on account of his height who is at least five feet. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

House,—Mr. Dawers carnestly urged that the credentials of James M. Johnson, Repre-sentative elect from Arkansa, be referred to Committee on Elections. Gol. Johnson, he seid, brought with him the Constitution of Arkansas as a Free State, the first unwilling fruit wrung from the rebellion James D. Clark. Pay clark in the brace

mint in this city, absconded on Saturday night last with \$30,000 in gold and green-A resolution recommending the re-election

of Mr. Lincoln passed both branches of the Legislature to-day, unanimously.

[Epecial Pespatch lo the Louisville Journal.] CHATTANOGGA, Feb. 17.
The weather is still very cold, though right and clear. The streams are so swellen yhe late rains that a flag of truce party, adducting citizens to the rebel lines, was ught between two creeks, and hawe been esble for two days to go forward or return. nother party, that started duy before yester-, is yet detained at Uhickamauga creek, ich is impassable.

The latest reliable information is that Mora, with a picked command, is about to in-de Kenturky, or penetrate to one rear and the Nashville and Chartanooga read. No ubt exists but that he has been placed in mmard of a heavy force of the enemy's best

Deserters say there are few troops at Dal-The impression is that the rebel troops from that place have reinforced Longst-eet, and that a feint will be made on Chattanooga to prevent Gen. Thoma reinforcing the troops

Washington, Feb. 17. This evening's S'ar has the following: he King Pulip's acting master Frank ar-

rived at the navy-fard yesternay afternoon from the Lower Potomac.

A few days ago, some officers who were at the camp of the robel prisoners at Moint Lookont, discovered that some of the prisoners were making arrangements to escape. By some means a me of the prisoners had pro-cured some lumber, with which they had onilt two boase, in which it was supposed they were to emi ark for the Virginia snore. For tunnely they were detected before they had called the boats. They had collected some renty o'd muskets and a lot of stores, which must have been brought some distance thought, however, that but few of the prisonels wet a to attempt to escape, unless, in leel,
more could rot carry more than fifty.

The World's Washington I- tier of the 12th

At the tempt of the 12th

The World's Washington I- tier of the 12th

say r. At Chattanooga the army is preparing for imm dute operations. Chattanooga is now a base, well stored with municions of war. The 10 ds are in better condition than series type ced. The writer believes General Long, with the 15th Corps, who has moved r in Huntsville, will strike for Rome, Ga., to operate on Laboratoria days. per de la Johnston's flauk. Grazt wil hove egenas Johnston, assuming Lega.'s destination to Rome to be correct. General sheuman's force will be ample for the pursue it is intended to accomplish soon, if Modification in the state of the complish soon, if Modification is the state of the stat bile should be the ultimate object.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Feb. 17. CEMERILAND GAP, Feb. 17.

Capt. J. B. Watkins, Provost Marshal at this post, says the avarage number of desartions from Longstreet's army who report to him is five per day. All complain of being heartily sick of the war.

Their accounts say that the officers generally considered themselves whipped, but thought the Northern finances giving out. Rebel officers going the rounds relieving the gnards find that whole lines of their pickets have deserted.

have descrited.

The country is full of such awaiting opporunities to give themselves up.

On Friday last Longstreet's headquarters were at Morristown. His main force was at Strawberry Plains under marching orders.

Their belief why Longstreet did not attack

onr force was the want of confidence in his

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS TO THE REEL L Col. Hawkins.—The following letter has been handed us for publication: HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1864.

Sr. Locis, Feb. 2, 1804. J
Col. Wm. S. Hawkins, Mounted Scouts, C. S.
A., Prisoner of War, Camp Chase, O.:
Col.: Your note requesting my mediation or endorsement to your application for a parole is received. I take the greatest pleasure in sping to you that I have watched your course while in the scouting service, both in the vicinity of Lebanon and the Collinariver region and in the region north of Duck river, and that I have seen nowhere else among the men engaged in the Confederate cause as much of the content of the conte chlvsirona humanity, honor, and such a re-gard for truth and justice as you have displayed.
Your utter avoidance of unmanly actions, and your own releatless warfare on hors-thives and on the lawless plunderers and maauders of the people, commended my warmapprobation as a gentleman and a soldier, I have known so many instances of your coble, gallant, and honorable conduct, that, if you give your word of honor that my gove ment shall suffer no detriment from it, I will most heartily endorse your application for parole. You may use this letter as a reference.

Very respectfully, W. S. ROSECRANS,

CELTERS OF ASPARAGES. - Pathove a good. lasting, and pro netive bid the grimnd shimld be renched to the depth of two feet. And here allow me, for the seke of the less experienced, to explain the process of preparing he groun! and the method of collivating the

Comm. nee at one end of the plat and t ke is the trench five feet with an cas long as the desired length of the bed; the earth from the ubs il, a d le cl he bottom of the tru h s level, or must'y so, as you wish to make the surface of the tod. The trench being key lied on the bottom. pr in a layer of barnyard ma-nure all eyer at. Mark off the n at treach the same width as the first, and cast the earth int the open areneb, mixing a libered supply of manure, taking care at the same time to mix the surface car have he sees it. Stir up occasi nelly with a fork, and in this manuer continue trench after trench until the bod so the desired size. Then level off the shole to uniform grade. Have a quart ty of well reted manne to spread over the surface, 10 be trked and r when planting.

The manner of planting is to str t th a line along one end of the bed, and with a garden spade strike straight down on the s de towards the collisions. le cultivated ground, and chen up a furrow deep en ugh to have the ro ts pixate is a ag it down ag int the side of the turiow with ur down ag in t the side of the turnow with the bending the low rend of the roots, and has the crowns of the plant one and a half in his toneath the surface. Lay e ough earth ar and he roots to keep them in their places; then ith fork or spade level ground the plants, and rk up the ground until con have dould be eighteen in his apart, and the plants ue foot apart in the rows. In market girders and extensive plant tion, where a great deal o plator is done with the plongs, the plants her generally plasted much thinner, for many resons. The grand is seldom so will reach dor so well manured, and consequently the plants r quire more room to lorn good heads.

The first year after planning, cut none of the young bends until aurima, when the straw his become yel w and the sap has descented. Then mow it down, and when dry burn it on the lad. After hurning the straw, take a fock and stir up the suil ce, and pick out all the white clover or other weeds that you can un I. Bet re much ald wea her com s, put on a top dre sing of stable manure, the course part of which should be raked off early in the spring, and the fine to ked under; place the fork core-fully in a very slanding manner, just going deep on as h to raile earth enough to cover the manure, but not so deep as to would the

rown of he plant.

Ab ut four weeks of moderat ly warm weather will start the plants to grav, and when the sprouts have grown to he about five mehes high, they should be gathered; and remember if at they should be taken whe her they are wanted for use or not, until you have concluded not to cut any more for the sea on. When the nights are warm the crop shoul i be cut every morning. The manner of on ting asparazus is to have a kuift with bill-shaped oint and blunt back. Then take hold of the stalk of the plant and slip the back of the der the ground, teking mere not to wound ', he tender buds that have not yet spreared a , ove the surface, and make a slaming cut nf , ward and toward your eif.

A top-dress us of salt will be found of great berefit to the crop, occasionally. He if a pock of rock selt to the tod will not be too much Keep clear of weds, and top-dress once a year. Carrivate as directed, and I will guarnice an asparagus bel that will iast a life-

time. - Los on Cultivator PLANTING LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES The resolts of some ree nt ex-e iments with planting large and small pratoes, performed by the writer, reay prove interest uz to the readers of the Co. Gent. The small potness used were in to include more than an inch and a half long, un I v.onld aver-ge shout the from four to ten in less long and would wei h from half a pound or a poned or more. Both the large and small be pointed or niore. Both the large and small potatoes were ct to as as to leave about the asme number of eyes on each piece. Care was taken to plant them what the ground was in a moist conditination order to p event the drying up of the small pieces. The large and small shed were planted in all contents and small shed were planted in all te rute rows, and after d gging the c n enes o

piles thus representing a terrately the large and small stret, were then closely examined by several persons, and no the slightest difference onld be perceived in the size of the potato's On being measured, however, the large po atoes were found, in every instance, to yield one-fifth more than the amaller. The variety was the Prince Albert. This result was he more large seed (single p tatoes of which whighed as thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been great much as eighty of the small ones) yielded no larger tubers than the smallest seed. The crop, from all the ross alike was a good one lorg. We have tried this experiment but a single year; it is a common opinion that if repeated for several succes ive years—that is, if small jotatoes are s lected specessively, the crop will ultimately run out. We have no personal knowle ge of such a result, and it is wor by of careful experime t. At the sam time he series of trials here reported show or clusively that farmers may use small seed or the sug the main crop for consumption so far as the size of the patitors are encerned, although loing something in amount, and

th t on any supposite n a small po 1 or of the fi ld should be planted with large po'etees for As potatoes are now high priced, it may be well for farmers to save their mail ones for planting and trial; and an bour or two deored each year to a set of experiments may give themse ult of consider his practical value I hey should, however, bear in mind tone small red are often pleuted on the process portion for the field, while larger selected unders not iven the best chance and the best cultivation. It would seem that the chief ndvan age in arge re d is in giving an earlier sart and too g r growth, resulting in a larger crop-at the experiment must be repeated and va-

ried many times before confident results can be reacted MARRIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Mr. names Arction, by Boy D. P. Honderson, Mr. Changes, Lawsen, at Compage and Compag In this city, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. The Botton ley, Mr. W. http://doi.org/10.1016/j. lowers.

DIED.

In this city on the 18th last, MELISCA ADDISON, used eleven years, daughter of the little Edmunt Lea. Her functed will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of her mother, on Sixth street user Broadway. the tith list, Euraona Housent, aged 4 years, in the lith list, Euraona Housent, in their of Morris and Linnia Housent, in Cabbon, K.y., on the lith inel., after a short illinels, E.S., E.S., and E. ALKANOR, when I lith the list Eichard and the list Eichard and the list Eichard. control of the late Eichard control of the late Eichard control of Crobville.

(In the 8th of February, 1841, at Westport, Ky., Many Fasaves Chambers, daugnter of John G. and Marj A, Chambers, in the 19th year of her age.

On the morning of the 15th insignal, Outra, infant daughter of Samuel and Paulina E. B. oker, or Smelly cannels. Ky. daughter or county, Ky.

Fine Tobacce Farm for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, BIVE MILES

from lies lersen, contaminate and wall
ashield for a size, or rolesced by an is of
fored for aske, improvements confertable, For inther particular call on or address.

BIGHARD STITES,
Henderson, Ky.

\$50 REWARD. LETT HOME ILS SUDDAY EVENING, Jun. 31, Fig. mg nearo boy William. He is shout in jears old, b itest inches high, coper colered, a slight star on one che et, two neptor tout test but, and a very gale, and aprichity. Had on when he is in frock case, parts and vest of mixed cassimers and an old hizak citic overcost, a black low crowned wool hav, and boots with an extra pleco on the toca. He was raised by Mr. Bryant, near Onkland, and purchased by me from Mr. Joseph A. diand, and purchased by me from Mr. Joseph All return to me in this city. R M. WAGGENER.

QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS. QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS.

I and Commissary Claims. I will also make out an oclect claims for damages of phartermaster's and stock, and all other claims, against the Government. Having had outsiderable experience in the olitection of such claims, I am prepared to offer facilities for the speedy adjustment of such account through legal friends in Warhington

II. W. HAWES, Southwest corner Second and Main sta, apetairs, by we's the such account through the such account through the such account through legal friends in Warhington

II. W. HAWES, Southwest corner Second and Main sta, apetairs, by we's the such account through the such accounts the such account through the such accounts t

Southwest corner Second and Main six, unestairs, for we's

UNITED STATED OF AMERICA.

B. No. 176.

Durance of Revenuext.

United States of the Main six Mon. 176.

Where the Mon. 176.

Where the Main six Mon. 176. istict.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the all of the Court to the directed, I do hereby all

Jan. S. Phelps.
Late of Hopkinsville.

Jo. K. Garv.
Christian County

Christian County

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse,

LOUISVILLE, KY. which has ample storage and facilities for pro-

BEIMSTREST'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

But restores stay bair to its original color by supply its the capillary tabes with natural sustemance to salred by age or discase. All instantaneous does are compacted of lanar crastic, destroying the vitality of sanny of the bair, and afford of temeselves are dress-ing. Hetmatock's Insmitsable Coloring not only re-stores better to its natural color by an easy process, by Luxuriant Beauty,

CNPFF GUED LULTIVATION, IN Hardin county, near the mot the of Salt River, will be said or exchanged for property Lear this city. Inquire at this 50 CARBOYS OIL VITRIOL for sale by WILSON & PETER.

Oils-10: Estimate Fish Oil, sale: White Cod Lines: 200 "Sweet Oil; 50 cases fine O lve do; for on a by B daswim W1 (Si)N 2 TETER.

E SSENTIAL OLLSLto the Oil Peppermipt;
100 the Juli Bergamot;
50 the Jil Lemou;
50 the Lavender; for sale by
80 66 8 will
WILSON & PETER.

Reference No. 1 PETER.

CHEMIALS—
25 carboys Aq. Ammonis, F. F. F.;
10 Spirita
20 Spirita
21 Stiph Ether;
22 For sale by Wilston & PETER. 1,000 BOF.ES WINDOW-GLASS, best brands, for sale by WILSON & PETER. 1,000 MOXES ASSORTED GLASWARE for WILSON & PRTER.

50 BB AS WHITING for sale by WILSON & PETER. Tan-Bark Lands for Sale I V/II L SELL ONE THOUSAND ACRES, OR Doors if wanted, of Land well timbered with chest-one at mise, with linek, red and want onk, longer of Livy, structed in Muhlenberg county, 12 mises in mi Green River. Tile good—not slibect to confis-fation II J ff is kept out. Address the un lersigned, at Greenville.

JAMES TAGGART. S. T.--1860.--X.

one of sedentary nablts troubled with west ness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of sppetile, distress after cating, torpil liver, constipation, sc., deserve to suffer if they will not try the cel-

PLANTATION BITTERS. which are now recommended by the highest medica authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beredicial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, per-licity pure, and must engaged all other tonics where

They purify, strongthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appelits.
They are at antidate lo change of water and idet.
They are more effects of dissipation and take hours.
They arrengthen the system and sullven the mind. Thry prevent minematic and intermitten! fover They perily ine breath and activity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constitution.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint was Nervous Handache They make the weak strong, the laurand brilliant.

or inposed of the celebrated Calleys back, whites-green, assairas, roots and herbs, all preserved in cer-lecity pure St. Croix vnm. 11 . . I have given the Plantation Berrurs to brudreds of our disabled soldlers with the most aston-shing offset. G. W. D. Annacus, Bupt. Soldlers' Home, Cincinnate, O." no o The Plantstion Bitters hare cured the of

aid are exhausted anthre's great restorer. They are

iver complaint, of which I was fald no prostra had to shandon my business to o o I owe much to you, for I verity believe the Flantation Bitters have saved my life. Rev. W. H. Waggowes,

Madrid, N. Y. . Then will send me two bottles more of

Pinnelsopan, Pa. and many of the potatoes, even from the standard on preaching. " " The Plantalion Bitters have cured me. Roy. J. M. CATHORN.

" . . Bend as twanty-four dozen more of you l'iantation Butters, the popularity of which is dail? increasing with the guests of our house. STEER, CHADWICE, & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C." Ac. &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily re-They are only soid in our patent log cabin bot ties by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons,

P. H. DRAKE & CO. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

steam boats, and country stores



ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, The great and increasing demand for these Pills

DR. STRICKLAND'S

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, or EILIOUS AND POUL STORAGE, IMPERITOR THE BLOOD, ROWEL COMPLAINT, & FEVER AND AGUE. | BREEMATISM.

And all affections of the Stomach, Head, Liver, & Bowels 25 CENTS PER BON. For Sole by all Drugg.ste, and manufactured only by DR. STRICKLAND, Cincinnati, O. ASE FOUR DREGGIST FOR

STRICKLANDS PHILAIUN TIBULATATA ANTI BILIOUS PILLS HAYMOND & CO., Fourth street

A CONSTANT SEPPLY OF Pure Catawba Brandy RAYMOND & CO., j26cod&weow2m 17f Fourth st , near Main

JOEL J. BAILY, HENRY J. PAVIS, BAM'L W. VAN GULIN. JOEL J. BAILY & CO., Importers and Jobbers.

NO. 28 NORTH TRIRD STREET,

(La'e's occupied by J. T. Way & Co.), Philadelphia. SAMUEL, W. VAN CULIN (bits Ster, Van Orlin, & Gines to this day nimitted as a partner in our busi-late. We will continue, as heretokre, to keep a buil assertment of HOSIERY, GLOVES.

GENTS'FURNISHING GOODS. MALL WARES, EMBROIDERIES, &C., Which we are prepared to sell at the lowest raise. Soliciting an examination of our stock

FRILADZLEHEN, first mouth (January) lat, 1861.

"Most Laughable Thing on Earth." A game that can be p'ayed by any number, and preductive of noars or latentes Just the thing for Schriefe, Parties, and Folke at Hans. A surfective for Home bienness, Engli. and the Stone. Seat, postpaid, for Schrief, Address Rea 156, Botton.

JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,

NOT ALCOHOLIC!

A BIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract. A PURE TONIC.

BOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

PREPARED BY

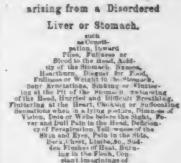
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT.

DYSPEPSIA.

JAUNDICE.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases



And will positively prevent Yellow Pever, Bilious Fever, &c. THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEYI

direct by the extensive sais and entryreal populy of He-Sand's German Bitters (pure) regression, so it is next Queeks and unscrupitions adventurable paper specification and provided as Nostrums in the shape of poor whisker, the supeninded with lugarious drugs, and christoned ice, the accider, and Bitters, warred the language shall be stay by Akcoholo present usin pic horse to go the language shall be stay by Billiot leng, until the medical appealation of Bittars; which, invesdering only aggressed disease, and loars the disease which is never the disease of the stay of the sta

will cure the above discusses in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do 130 want something to atrevetion you? Do you want a good appetite?

flo you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel woll? Do you want to get rid of nervousessi Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want'n brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoofinad's German Bitters. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of The Burylopedia of Beligious Knassledge. Although not dispessed to favor or recommend? Pacient Medicines in general, through distrust of their
agreedises and effects. The Room of me surficients
agreedises and effects, the Room of me surficients
exists the binary of the Room of the surficients
the state of their or their or the surficients
to the benefit of others.
I do this more readily in regard to Hootland's Genman Bitter, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson of this
city, because I was grandless against them for many
vers; under the lesp ession that they were cheffy as
alcoholic mixture. I am inducted to my friend Robort Shoemaker, Bey, for the removal of this greet.

and had almost despuired of regulating.

b thank God and my briend for di ecting me of them.

J NAWTON BROWN.

PELPHIA, June 23, 1851.

Particular Notice. eath of the as altern, entered and here and to the assessment of the second and here are the provided and here are the result in all the horrors attendant upon a drawning the result in all the horrors attendant upon a drawning to the result in all the horrors attendant who are the second to the result of the following recent, the three Bettle Hands and the with Three Bettle and the White's and the

Attention, Soldiers! AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

below. We call particular attention to the following re-we call particular attention to the following re-nations between the second of the matters between the tone his own language. The between the best saved F2 the Bitters.

Hussan, Jones & Krans: Well, contiemen, your Hooduad's Gerran Bitters has saved any life. There is no mistake in this. It is vonches for by numbers of my construct, some of whose mames are appeared, and who were nully cognisant of all the circularities of the control of the property of the last four years, a member of Sherman's collective to the last four years, a member of Sherman's collective to the last four years, a member of Sherman's collective to the last four years, a member of Sherman's collective to the last four years, a member of Sherman's collective to the last four years, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by good tebrility, helcheted by an atlack of dysourcey. I was then removed from the White House and sent to this city on beard the steamer State of Maine. from whom I landed as the Stift June. Since that time I have been shout as low as any one could be and till reliain a spark of vitality. For a west or more i was coarsely able to swellow anything, and if I do force a more ly allow of white the distribution of which the last control was coarsely allow of white the state of white on the state of the could not even keep a glose of water on any dominant certificity the physicians, who had been writing full brilly, though unsuccessfully, to recome merital be grasp of the dreal archer, frankly told me they could do a more for me, and advised me to see a long man, and to make such algorithm of my limited funds as best criticd me. An acquantation who they for the dreal archer, frankly told me they could do a more for me, and advised me to see a long man, and to make such algorithm of my limited funds as best criticd me. An acquantation who they critically the physicians, who had been been been found as the bospital, Mr. Frederich Steinbern, of Sith, below Arch correct, and in more, and of the property shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank (so, for it, getting butter. I must be compalled to pounds, and I fed angulne of being pounds of the pounds. I have shaded to not

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

der that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" to on the WRAPPER of each bottle. PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 WENTS.

do not be put off by any of the intexicating prepare tions that may be offered in its place, but send to us,

and we will forward, securely backed, by express.

OR HALF DOZ. FOR \$1 90.

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH ST.

JONES & EVANS, comors to U. M. Jacus w & Go.,

Proprietors. sur yor cale by Druggists and Modlers in every town